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AND

Journal of the Belles Lettres, Science, and Art.

N° 2026.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1855.

REVIEWS.

The Life of Jeanne D'Albret, Queen of Navarre. By Martha Walker Freer, Author of the 'Life of Marguerite D'Angoulême.' 2 vols. Hurst and Blackett.

THE biography of Marguerite D'Angoulême, the sister of Francis I., is fitly followed by that of her daughter, Jeanne D'Albret, the mother of Henry IV. In the political history of Europe these two Queens of Navarre occupy a conspicuous place. Both were heroines of the Reformation; and the defence of the Protestant faith, so nobly maintained by Marguerite, fell almost by right of heritage to Jeanne D'Albret. Greatness of mind and goodness of heart the two princesses possessed in common, but the difference of their fortune led to widely contrasted development and display of character. The brilliant and attractive qualities of Marguerite were seen to best advantage in the sunshine of prosperity. The career of her daughter was one of perpetual trial and adversity, in which she displayed the noblest virtues of endurance and courage. As a woman and as a sovereign she was exposed to perpetual wrongs, and admiration is called forth alike by the firmness with which she resisted unjust usurpation, and by the forbearance which she manifested under cruel injury. Her most active and open enemies were Catherine de Medici and Philip II. of Spain, but her position as a protector of heretics exposed her to many secret dangers. The hatred of Catherine dated from an early visit of the Princess of Navarre to the French Court, and the personal antipathy was embittered afterwards by religious rancour. Philip's enmity was also a compound feeling, political and religious hostility being somewhat heightened by personal pique. It had been the express desire of Charles V., after the death of Philip's first queen, that he should marry the heiress of Navarre; and when this scheme came to nought, the bitter purpose remained in the disappointed tyrant, to despoil the heretic princess, and to wrest from her the heritage of her ancestors by arms or by intrigue. The machinations of the emissaries of Philip, and of his political and ecclesiastical auxiliaries for this end, form no small share of the story of her reign. It is gratifying to Englishmen to know, that the friendship of our Queen Elizabeth stood her in good stead at the time of greatest difficulties, and that but for her interference, the Regent of France and the King of Spain would have obliterated the principality of Bearn from its rank amongst the sovereignties of Europe. Jeanne's own husband, Antoine de Bourbon, was gained over to alienate the hereditary dominions of his wife; but the firmness of Jeanne defeated the unworthy plot. In September, 1562, a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, was signed at Hampton Court, between Queen Elizabeth and the Prince of Condé, leader of the Huguenots, and this alone saved at that time the principality of Bearn from being violently seized by the Popish powers, the Regent of France being in this matter in full understanding with the King of Spain, whose troops were to occupy the country. The weak and worthless character of Antoine de Bourbon was one of the chief sources of Jeanne's misfortunes. The Spanish ambassador, De Chantonnay,

and the Cardinal Prospero de Santa Croce, Papal Nuncio, were formally commissioned to manage the intrigue, by which Jeanne D'Albret was to be separated from her husband, and Antoine made to recant his Calvinistic errors, to be reunited with the Guises, and thus enable the Romish faith to triumph. Letters on record from these two able and unprincipled agents of Philip II. reveal the whole circumstances of this plot. With Antoine it proved too successful, and the following scene occurred while they were on a visit to the French court:—

"The effect of the insidious counsel of the nuncio was soon perceptible in the conduct of the king of Navarre; he became moody, perverse, and exacting. By the advice of the cardinal de Ste. Croix, and of Louise de Rouet, Antoine displayed the greatest coldness towards his consort, and even threatened to deprive her of her children. The bribe of an independent kingdom was constantly held towards Antoine by Chantonnay and his unprincipled coadjutors; and Jeanne D'Albret was represented by them as the sole obstacle to his aggrandizement. When Catherine issued a command, requiring all the ladies of the court to attend mass, and to forbear from introducing theological discussions into their private converse, the king of Navarre, to demonstrate to the Guises and the nuncio that he lived not under the dominion of his consort, insisted that Jeanne should likewise comply with the mandate. The volatile and inconsistent Antoine even ventured to try compulsion; and it is recorded that one day when Jeanne was about to step into her litter to attend the *prêche* of one of the ministers, Antoine presented himself, and taking the queen by the hand, he led her back to her apartments, and commanded the litter to be dismissed. He next proceeded to signify his express commands that she should no more attend the services of the Calvinist ministers, but outwardly conform in all things to the worship of the Roman-catholic Church. Jeanne coldly replied, 'that it was not her purpose to barter her immortal soul for territorial aggrandizement, and that she would not be present at mass, or at any ceremony of the Romish Church whatever.'

Before this visit to Paris was over, the conspiracy against the Protestant Queen assumed a more serious form, and a plan was arranged for arresting her, and detaining her as a prisoner of state in one of the royal fortresses. The cowardly Antoine gave his consent, and the warrant for her arrest was prepared, on learning which the Queen's resolution to have done with Antoine was taken:—

"The queen manifested no violent emotion on learning this fresh instance of her husband's desertion, and of his collusion with her bitter foes; 'but from that moment,' she sadly remarks, in one of her letters, written some years after the event, 'I closed my heart for ever against the affection which I still cherished for my husband, and devoted its every impulse to perform my duty.'

"Queen Jeanne notified to Condé the danger to which she was exposed. The secret soon transpired, doubtlessly by design, and the Huguenots of the capital, encouraged by their ministers, gathered tumultuously before the Hotel de Condé, where the queen resided, hoping to protect her against the designs of her enemies. The queen then again firmly demanded permission to depart; and she intimated to her worthless consort, that, whether licence were granted to her or not, she intended to quit Paris. Some slight remorse seems, at this period, to have agitated the contemptible Antoine; Chantonnay, however, was always at hand—the tempter who stifled any misgivings, and who urged him to ruin. He represented that, if affairs remained as now, the king would never receive any indemnity from king Philip, but, on the contrary, his majesty would incur the resentment of the Catholic king. It was nevertheless unanimously agreed that, to

arrest the queen of Navarre in the capital, after the turbulent demonstration so recently made in her favour, would be an experiment too hazardous to attempt. Jeanne's enemies, therefore, came to the conclusion, to execute their design at Vendôme, in which town the queen would sojourn, on her journey homewards. The triumvirate committed a grave error in permitting the queen of Navarre to quit the capital. Jeanne's energies revived, when she found herself free; her friends were numerous; and Condé, with several thousand troops, held possession of Orleans. Had the Guises persisted, with unwavering courage, in demanding her arrest, the Roman-catholic faction would have effected a comparatively easy and bloodless triumph.

"Queen Jeanne quitted Paris about the beginning of April, 1562, accompanied by her daughter, madame Catherine, and escorted by a numerous and imposing troop of horsemen."

The King of Navarre from this time was an object of contempt to all parties, *l'Eschaugeur* being his familiar nickname among the French Catholics:—

"Antoine's political and religious apostasy was satirized in ballads and lampoons innumerable. Every weakness was ridiculed: and his shameful treatment of his consort elicited the keenest traits of satire. Mademoiselle de Rouet shared the king's unenviable notoriety; and her name was posted with his in scandalous publicity, from one end of France to the other. In a song, composed by the Huguenot troops of Condé's army, and sung in the streets of Orleans, amongst other comparisons, Antoine was likened to Julian the Apostate, and the refrain and chorus of each verse of the sonnet was 'Caillette qui tourne sa jaquette!' Caillette being their favourite epithet for the king of Navarre, whose capricious veerings, from Rome to Calvin, from Calvin to Luther, and back again, as a very devoted son of the holy Roman church, challenged their mocking irony."

The alliance of Jeanne d'Albret with Antoine was not the first of her domestic troubles. She had been compelled by her parents to marry the Duke of Cleves, but she resolutely prevented the affair going further than the outward ceremonial; and the letter of protest which she drew up before witnesses is a remarkable instance of her firmness and presence of mind at an early age. In this protest, after narrating the circumstances of the forced contract and the threats to which she had been exposed, she continues:—

"I know not to whom to have recourse, excepting to God, seeing that my father and my mother abandon me, who both well know what I have said to them—that never can I love the Duke of Cleves, and that I will not have him. Therefore, I protest beforehand, if it happens that I am affianced, or married to the said Duke of Cleves in any way or manner, it will be against my heart, and in defiance of my will; and that he shall never become my husband, nor will I ever hold and regard him as such, and that any marriage shall be reputed null and void; in testimony of which I appeal to God, and yourselves, as witnesses of this my declaration that you are about to sign with me, admonishing each of you to remember the compulsion, violence, and constraint employed against me upon the matter of this said marriage."

"(Signed) JEANNE DE NAVARRE."

The story of the early years of Jeanne, when residing in the gloomy precincts of Plessis-les-Tours, is one of melancholy interest, and is strikingly brought before us in Miss Freer's narrative. The wonder is, not that she displayed through life so little cheerfulness and vivacity, but that her spirit was not utterly broken by the unnatural restraints to which in youth it had been subjected. The result of her early and later trials

was the formation of the character of a queen who acted a noble part during her life, and of a woman whose example is instructive to all times. The account of her last illness, as narrated by Miss Freer, is one of the most affecting and noble death-bed scenes in all the records of Christian biography. She died in June, 1572, in her 44th year, not without strong suspicion of having been poisoned by the direction of Catherine de Medici. It was a sad day for the Huguenot cause when her watchful protection was removed, and we quite agree with Miss Freer when she says, that the gathering of so many of the chiefs of the party in Paris at the time of the fatal Massacre of St. Bartholomew in August of that year, was "a political oversight, which would never have occurred had the Queen of Navarre lived."

The letters of the Queen of Navarre, only two or three of which have been previously published, are eminently marked by good sense and piety. We give one which she wrote to Queen Elizabeth, shortly before her death, from Blois, where she was completing the arrangements for the marriage of her son, Henry of Navarre:—

Queen Jeanne to Elizabeth, Queen of England.

"Madame,—Events which order the destinies of great personages are usually so beset with difficulties, that it is impossible to divine their conclusion. Such has been the cause, madame, why I have not sooner informed you of the matters which I came to negotiate at this court. This uncertainty had not its rise, madame, in the want of good-will manifested by those chiefly concerned, but through the evil practices and devices of turbulent men, who opposed thus, both the public weal, and their own private welfare. Despite these impediments, He, who cares specially for those who rest on His wisdom and Providence, has looked down upon me with paternal favour, and has at length disposed the hearts of all to take final and determinate resolution to complete the marriage proposed between madame Marguerite and my son. This, madame, was concluded yesterday. Although the Evil One, since my arrival here, raised in many the spirit of dissension and opposition, God has manifested His gracious goodness to the overthrow of their malicious intent; and has inspired those animated with benevolence, lovers of concord and repose, to accomplish this union. I would not, therefore, Madame, lose time in informing you of the event, so that I may rejoice with you, as with her who has so wisely foreseen how greatly this alliance may conduce, not only to the prosperity and peace of this realm, a thing which interests your majesty greatly, but may also extend its real benefits to neighbouring states.

"Amongst so many results, which cannot fail to give you content, I will yet add my own peculiar satisfaction, knowing, madame, the friendship which you bear me, and that you will sympathize with my feelings. I should justly be accused of ingratitude, if I omitted, madame, to tender you my very humble thanks for the welcome services which MM. your ambassadors have rendered me here; and as they informed me that it was by your special commandment, this knowledge doubles the obligations which I have so long received from your majesty. I entreat you, madame, to pardon the boldness which your goodness inspires, if I venture very earnestly to desire that I may soon have occasion to congratulate you on a similar event personal to yourself: for I will not conceal from you, madame, that as one wishful for your happiness and prosperity, I fail not daily to pray that God will speedily give you a husband, in whose society and presence yourself, your people, and your realm, may enjoy the satisfaction and blessings which God promises to His children. While continuing to offer this supplication, I will further pray, madame, that He may bestow upon you a long and happy life, and a reign peaceful and prosperous, and such

as your virtue merits. I commend myself very humbly, madame, to your gracious favour. Written at Blois, this 5th day of April, by your majesty's humble and obedient sister,
JEHANNE."

One of the most characteristic of her letters, exhibiting more than any other extant document her energy as a ruler and firmness as a woman, is in reply to one from the Pope's nuncio, the Cardinal d'Armagnac, who had, with much insolence, obtruded his advice regarding the conduct of political affairs. The letter is very long, but is stated to have been thrown off at once, while a messenger was waiting, and while she was indignant with the tone of the missive she had received. We quote only a few sentences of this spirited reply:—

"I thank God that I know, without the aid of your teaching, how to serve and please God, the king my sovereign lord, and all other princes, my allies and confederates; all of whom I appreciate better than you can do. I, also, know how to bring up my son, so that, hereafter, he may be great and revered; and to maintain myself in communion with that church, without the pale of which there is no salvation. You request me not to think it strange, or to take in bad part what you have written. Strange, I do deem your words, considering of what order you are; but, as to taking them in bad part, that I do as much as is possible in this world. You excuse yourself, and allege your authority over these countries, as the pope's legate. I receive here no legate, at the price which it has cost France; I acknowledge over me in Béarn only God—to whom I shall render account of the people He has committed to my care."

The original of the letter to Queen Elizabeth is in the Cottonian collection in the British Museum, from which, and the Harleian MSS., the manuscripts of the Bibliothèque Impériale at Paris, and the Spanish archives of Simancas, valuable materials, hitherto in edited, have been used by Miss Freer in her work. The portrait prefixed to the first volume is from an original crayon drawing, beautifully executed, in the Collection Fonloy in the Bibliothèque Impériale.

Gilbert Messenger. By Holme Lee. Smith, Elder, and Co.

A NEW book is welcome from the author of 'Thorney Hall' and 'Maude Talbot.' 'Gilbert Messenger' is a story good in purpose, and admirably written, giving a sketch of the life of an earnest, thoughtful, self-reliant man. An anecdote of Gilbert's early youth will well illustrate his character. He has been brought up by an aunt, a woman of cold, fanatical disposition, who, in a spirit very different from that of Cowper's old cottager, read no book but the Bible, and dwelt most on those passages which denounce vengeance on the wicked and future retribution. Gilbert had been falsely accused of some fault, and his denial was not credited. He was to have no food till he confessed. "That child's spirit must be broken, or he will go straight to perdition," said Miss Messenger to herself, but after long endurance the boy is found to be in the right:—

"Some boys would have confessed, to escape the punishment," said his aunt.

"He glanced up in her face with a quick scrutiny unnatural in a child so young, then replied, as his eyes returned to his book, 'I would have been starved to death first.'"

"A throb of gratification filled the stern woman's heart: this was the unwavering spirit of rectitude she had longed to plant in her nephew's breast; she took to herself, therefore, all the credit, little

thinking how in a nature more plastic she would as assuredly have sown seeds of hypocrisy, low cunning, and all their attendant vices, by the same system whose early fruits in him were fruits of high promise.

"A few weeks after the incident recorded above she announced to Gilbert that it was now time he went to school: hitherto she had taught him herself. To school accordingly he went; nothing loth."

At sixteen Gilbert, who had been at school since the time of the foregoing incident, leaves home rather than be forced into the Church, for which he felt he had no suitable inclination. He first works manfully as a labourer, and gradually finding and making friends, he becomes engaged to a young girl, the niece of his former schoolmaster. His aunt on hearing this sends for him, but he arrived too late, as she had taken a violent paroxysm of illness from which she did not recover. From the old servant he learns the horrible story of her death, and is made aware that the taint of hereditary insanity is in the family. The struggle of Gilbert after this is powerfully described:—

"Gilbert went into the garden at the back of the house, and paced the narrow, weed-grown walks till nearly sunset. His brain was in a whirl; he was driven hither and thither by a persecuting host of conflicting thoughts: his way was not plain before him; he could not see yet what it was right for him to do. Helen was within reach; she was at Langhope, but he must not go to her: one thing seemed sure—he must not see her again.

"Where had his conscience been, that it had suffered passion to drift him within sight of a haven only to drag him back ruthlessly into the storm-heaved water? Where had memory bidden that now vividly remembered warning of his aunt!—'It is wrong to perpetuate this awful curse; it is cruel, it is wicked to give such a burdened existence to sentient beings: it is miserable selfishness to hand down to innocent children such an inheritance of utter wretchedness.'"

"What did his acknowledgment of the justice of this dictum involve? Separation from Helen—final, irrevocable separation—separation for ever! With his own hand must he turn away the pleasant stream of her love; with his own hand cast down the fabric of his happiness. His must be the will to decide, and the strength to act. He had no friend, no helper, no comforter. He was utterly alone: turn where he would, all was blank, soundless solitude. He could not make that bitter sacrifice, whose completeness he approved, of none effect: he must act it over again in his own person; but how? There was despair in the very thought: yet the inevitable *must* stood up before him indomitable. He sat down on the decaying trunk of a great tree, which had been struck with lightning when he was a boy, and strove to bring the matter in all its bearings before his moral vision. Then a fine, a subtle strain of temptation breathed softly into his ear; he could not but hearken.

"What good men do daily cannot be so deeply wrong," it said; "people of pious ways of thinking see no unavoidable bar to marriage in hereditary madness. They do as their fathers did, and leave the doom to their children and children's children, without convicting—nay, even without *suspecting*—themselves of any crime. The misery is so widely spread, so uncertain in its manifestations, that none feel bound by it: sometimes it passes by an entire generation."

We must not follow this meditation further, but merely say, that Gilbert felt it his duty to give up Helen, and very touching are the incidents and skilful the management of this part of the narrative. He goes to America, and is absent many years. On his return home he finds Helen married to an old school-fellow, whose history is also in these pages. With his former companion and his wife,

now the mother of a healthy, cheerful family, the long lost wanderer becomes a welcome guest and friendly neighbour. His spirit, saddened with care, yet strong in pious resignation, finds solace in the sight of the happiness of those dearest to him, a solitary man. Both Helen and he are happier apart. His self-denial has spared her and saved himself. With the children Uncle Gilbert, as they are taught to call him, is a great favourite, and their simple play beguiles his melancholy. The concluding words of the book reveal the spirit in which his closing years were passed, "God, I thank thee that though earth's joys are withheld from me, Thou hast given me thy Peace within." The trials and the duties connected with hereditary insanity have been lately a frequent theme with writers of fiction, but they have never been presented in a more striking and practical light than in the story of 'Gilbert Massenger.'

History of the Colony of Natal, South Africa. With an Appendix on the Orange River Sovereignty, the Great Lake N° Gami, &c. By the Rev. W. C. Holden. Heylin. *Life with the Zulus of Natal.* By G. H. Mason, of Sydney-Sussex College, Cambridge. Nos. 83 and 84, Traveller's Library. Longman and Co.

In these two books will be found recent and authentic reports of the condition of Natal. The volume of Mr. Holden, who was for more than fifteen years resident in the colony, is an elaborate and comprehensive work, with ample historical, descriptive, and statistical details. Mr. Mason's book gives a brief sketch of a young colonist's experience, written in a lively familiar style, just as he might describe his proceedings and prospects to college friends in letters written home. The details of Mr. Holden's work would, we fear, prove little attractive to the general reader; but for those who may at any time be interested in colonial affairs, or who may have thoughts of emigration to these regions, it will prove a volume most important for reference. Considerable delay having occurred in the publication of the work, there have been political changes in the African settlement since the manuscript was sent to this country, of which the most important is the abandonment by the British government of the Orange River Sovereignty. But these changes do not affect the practical value of the greater part of Mr. Holden's book. His political views on colonial affairs deserve the attention of the authorities at home, as conveying the results of the experience of an old resident well acquainted with the country, and with the feelings and condition of all classes of the community. As to the general capabilities of Natal, and the inducements it offers to emigrants, this is the author's opinion:—

"People of small capital, from 100*l.* to 200*l.*, should come out, either on their own private account, or in connexion with an emigration company. If this were done, then a vessel bringing out two hundred families would bring one hundred who, having a little capital, might go upon the land assigned them, and commence the cultivation of the ground, being able to wait, say two years, before they received a remunerating crop; by which time they would have gone through all the preparatory stages, acquired knowledge, brought the ground into a producing state, and obtained a few cattle, oxen, &c. The other hundred families might be farm-labourers, or follow their respective trades. This is the country for the enterprise of

small capitalists, but not for having thousands of the poor labouring population of England poured into it. There are natives in abundance on the land, and these are employed in a manner and upon terms, which make all parties prefer hiring them to employing European labourers. One white man may have from two to twenty natives under him. Under these circumstances, the parties might also be able to employ from one to three English labourers, paying them a moderate salary. By this means a community will be formed: employment will be found for tailors, shoemakers, storekeepers, smiths, carpenters, builders; and after two or three years a prosperous town will be produced. In process of time, as agriculture advanced, and the immediate wants of the people were supplied, they might then grow articles of export, with the certainty that, as they were suitable for the English market, there would always be a demand for them.

"But what would be the advantage in this case over England?" It would be, that *there* the small capitalist must run a sharp race, in order to avoid losing what he has got, and being reduced to poverty in his old age, as has been the case with many: whilst here, after struggling two or three years, he becomes actually independent. He has his own ground, produces his own vegetables, butter, poultry, &c.; his cattle go on increasing without cost. He raises articles for sale, and then purchases for himself those articles which he cannot produce. As for the labourer in England, he must labour on to the end of life, with the prospect of spending his days of sickness or age in a poor-house: whereas here he would obtain wages, with food and lodging; get by degrees some cattle; and in a few years be able to occupy his own land, and become a small farmer.

"All who come out should be prepared to endure a little privation and hardship for a few months or years, having before them the prospect of future advancement and comfort, if they adhere to sober, industrious habits. I have been upwards of ten years in different parts of South Africa, but have not yet seen a poor-house, or the necessity for one. I have not seen a street-beggar, or the necessity for one. Individuals and communities have occasionally been involved in loss, and even temporary poverty, by unexpected calamities; but these instances form exceptions to the general rule, which is the gradual attainment of lasting prosperity."

AFTER this we may give Mr. Mason's account of himself when resolving to emigrate to this attractive country, and one or two turns of his fortune when there:—

"It was the first of March. Ah! well do I remember—as though it were but yesterday—how I took my seat in my snug room at Cambridge upon that morning, while yet the grey twilight only sufficed to show the neighbouring housetops whitened by a passing snow-storm. The old six o'clock bell was pouring forth its iron-tongued strains, and calling drowsy students to quit their beds, to apply themselves to study. The cutting wind, drifting the snowy sleet, came howling through the casement. In vain the easy chair and glowing fire lent their cheering influence, and bade me read as usual. But, no! the very elements appeared to join in fanning the flame of restless melancholy, and heaping strange forebodings of things to come on my already heated brain. When I looked back, and thought of the days and nights spent on that row of musty books, and considered how little had been accomplished, compared with what still remained to be 'got up' within the next three eventful years; when I surveyed the dread 'Littlego' and 'Tripos,' with all their attendant horrors; I fancied myself already 'plucked,' or 'gulphed,' or 'spooned;' but never thought of substituting Caffre clicks for Grecian accents, or Caffre picks for pens and paper.

"As hour after hour rolled away and left me still musing over the cheerful fire (my only comfort), I thought of the folly of thus wasting precious time, and strove to smother the all-engrossing melancholy suggestions of my mind, by having

recourse to my daily occupations, till, loathing the very sight of books and papers, pens and ink, I at last rushed from my room, and sought to drown the remembrance of the ugly picture I had conjured in my mind, by joining in the society and lively mirth of college friends. But, even there, the unwelcome thought would oft intrude itself:—How goes the time? How stands the work? And then, determined to prevail, again I sought my silent chamber, and applied myself with increased diligence to the tedious task; till at length, weary of the world, with all its toils and cares, I fell asleep.

"How long I thus indulged myself I cannot say; but the day had already closed when I was suddenly roused by the visit of a younger brother, who, too, was in an unsettled state, having lately been much thwarted in his undertakings. Drawing the curtains close to shut out the dismal night, he took the opposite seat at the fireside, and related all the troubles he had encountered, his disappointments and his blighted hopes.

"While thus we sat musing on our respective positions, the thought presented itself of seeking our fortunes in foreign lands. At first we treated it as a matter of pleasant speculation, to think of the romance attending a wild colonial life, in backwoods and prairies. Soon, however, the freedom and primitive happiness of such a course of life took so firm a hold of our imaginations, that we quite envied the happy lot of those of patriarchal times, who, free from the noise and bustle of the busy world, the stiff formalities of modern life, with all the vain distinctions for which so many toil—found their enjoyment in some rural spot, tending the bleating flocks and lowing herds, surrounded with fruitful orchards, brilliant flowers, with figs and vines (the ornaments of trees).

"Strange it may appear that any one should wish to go back to ancient modes of living, or seek to exchange a student's life for the rough usages of settlers or emigrants; but so it was; and that very night we pledged ourselves to take passages by the first ship, and set sail for Port Natal, South Africa, at that time only just become a portion of the Queen's dominions, and scarcely known, except as a land where half-crowns would buy broad acres, and 'where a perpetual summer reigned throughout the entire year.'"

Now let us take a peep at these two brothers in the midst of their colonial life:—

"I must confess that I by no means relished our task of rambling about the town in search of employment. Nor did our fellow-emigrants take into consideration our heavy losses by the wreck and Byrne [an emigration agent by whom they had been cheated], but sneeringly expressed their hopes, that we should not be obliged to sell our erf and house. Force, however, is no choice; and so we put up with the sneers of some, the insolence of others, and the remarks of most: inquiring, at every opportunity, for a job at digging (at which we had become very expert while cultivating our own land).

"Very little success attended our search till late in the day, when a merchant gave me temporary employment—collecting his Christmas debts—at five shillings a day and my board. My brother, too, met with a job—of potato hoeing—at the same rate; and, on my return to the cottage, was cooking some provisions that he had bought on credit.

"By the expiration of a week we had completed our different tasks, and saved two sovereigns, besides having laid in a stock of necessaries for everyday use; following up our success, we took a job of digging, and saved three pounds more; next, we dug a field of potatoes, and earned two pounds cash and a full-grown pig. After that, we earned five pounds at enclosing, and so on; until, by the expiration of the first quarter of the year, we had saved about twenty pounds by sheer hard labour."

The abrupt recall of the brothers to England leaves their colonial experiment insufficiently tested to be of much use to others in similar stations of life, but the impression is far from likely to be favourable for similar

attempts. We are glad to find the writer bearing testimony to the general good character of the Dutch Boers:—

"These unfortunate Boers are, for the most part, men of considerable education and property, many of them having been reared in the rich districts of the Cape Colony; and, so far from being 'the savage barbarians' that the scandalous official despatches of the colonial governors have always represented them to be, they are simply rough, straightforward, country gentlemen, differing but little from ourselves in religion, by no means disloyal, and very much attached to English laws and usages; but detesting—as every true Englishman, whether in England or Africa, must detest—a form of colonial government, which enables one man—generally some imperious military commander—to make appointments only to fill them with worthless profligates, or confiscate property to enrich poor relatives; and then send a voluminous document to the Home government, putting down as 'arch rebels' all who venture to raise a voice against such gross injustice, and demanding British troops and British treasure to support them in their iron rule—a rule more despotic than even that of the Czar himself."

The editor of Mr. Holden's work adds a supplementary chapter, in which reference is made to the leading events that have taken place since the manuscript first reached him, and the review of the actual state of affairs is certainly encouraging:—

"How many momentous events have transpired (which are now proceeding yet more fully to develop themselves), since the first sheets of this work were put to press! The termination of a desolating and most expensive Kafir war;—the partial exploration of Lake N'gami and its principal tributaries;—the sudden abandonment by Great Britain of the Orange River sovereignty;—the grant of a liberal constitution to the Cape Colony;—the appointment of a new governor;—the discovery of vast mineral wealth in Namaqua-land;—the facilities, in the countries north of Natal, for water-communication with the interior;—the elasticity of commerce and agriculture, and their gradual recovery from recent depression;—and the hopeful progress of sound principles and good conduct among several of the half-civilized natives. These and other important occurrences have taken place in little more than two years; and the arrival of every mail brings us current information concerning matters of stirring interest, which will be hailed, by every lover of his species, as flattering presages for the future."

"It has long been a favourite maxim with our best ministers of state, that every British colony should remain in a state of pupillage, or leading-strings, no longer than till she had become self-supporting, and proved herself to be qualified, by obvious social progress, to undertake the task of self-government. The natives of a considerable part of South Africa are in a state of transition from barbarism to civilization; and by careful moral culture they may gradually rise to an equality with their whiter and now more refined neighbours, who fringe the immense coast-line from the Cape of Good Hope to Zulu-land. The latter are able and willing to raise a revenue by equitable taxation, and to superintend the disbursements from their own exchequer, to general advantage; and they have lately been put into possession of this valuable initiatory privilege. Under the judicious management of a clever and skilful governor, such as Sir George Grey has shown himself to be in New Zealand, both these classes will make satisfactory advances in all that is fair and praiseworthy, that tends to elevate and ennoble human nature, and to enhance that well-poised combination of mental and physical enjoyment which constitutes the most important portion of earthly felicity."

The volume is illustrated with maps and numerous engravings. An appendix contains information on a variety of South African subjects, including an account of the region

of the great Lake N'gami, and of the Orange River Sovereignty and the races inhabiting it. Mr. Holden is preparing for publication a separate volume on the native Kafirs of Natal and Amazulu, describing their history, language, manners, and customs—a work that will be received with much interest by ethnologists. The present volume is a valuable record of the history and progress of Natal as a European colony.

Cross Purposes: A Novel. By Catherine Sinclair, Author of 'Modern Accomplishments.' 3 vols. Bentley.

Lady Willoughby; or, the Double Marriage. By Mrs. La Touche. 3 vols. Hurst and Blackett.

Everley: A Tale. Masters.

Blenheim; or, What came of Troubling the Waters. By E. Elliott. Cash.

MISS SINCLAIR in her preface declares that her book is directed against four forms of slavery that prevail, and are increasing in this free and happy England—the slavery of overdone education; of overworked needlewomen; of intemperance; and, worse than all united, of Romanism. She professes to have woven a story in which the evils of all four might be warningly portrayed, but in reality it only relates to the last two, the threadbare grievance of the distressed needlewomen being only incidentally introduced, and over-education scarcely touched upon at all. It is a pity that a writer of Miss Sinclair's experience and capacity does not, in her tales, keep within the bounds of probability, we had almost said possibility. The disciples of Loyola are proverbially wily and clever, but never was Jesuit, past or present, gifted with such ubiquity, such powers of transformation, such command of *diablerie*, as Mr. Terence O'Grady. O'Hara is a sad, and, we fear, a more true portrait, showing the degradation and misery to which intemperance may bring a noble nature. In reading such sketches, our regret is the greater that Miss Sinclair should mar the effect of her books by exaggeration, and by a mixture of absurdity, tending to produce reaction in the mind against the feelings which a more natural representation would awaken. In this, as in all her former novels, we are bound to admit that the purpose of the writer is high and honourable, and the general influence of her works has been considerable in the cause of public virtue and social progress. The following remarks are worthy of the perusal of matter-of-fact educationists:—

"A matter-of-fact, heavy, sensible education, without anything to enliven the imagination, will 'make Jack a very dull boy.' He learns in the wise little nursery-books to know for certain that 'a sheep, when killed, becomes mutton, and the wool makes flannel'; or, in more mature years, that there are three angles to a triangle; but his mind runs on from youth to age like a railway between embankments, rather than like a flowery path across the meadow."

"In the school-room now, memory is considered all in all; while modern fanatics in education apparently consider that imagination should be extinguished as an enemy to man, rather than cherished as a friend; yet are not its uses recognised in Holy Scripture itself by the introduction of allegories and parables! In the glorious apprenticeship of human life, it becomes necessary to send the mind frequently onward, beyond all that appears tangible around, to an unseen world; while the imagination only, when put to its highest use, can paint those scenes which we are told that 'eye hath not seen,

nor ear heard.' Even the faculty of dreaming in our sleep is an attribute of our nature, in which Divine Providence, without giving parents or tutors a choice, appoints that fancy shall predominate over reason: but there are very few teachers in the present day who would not think it a better arrangement if their pupils could be made to dream sensible and instructive dreams. One night they would devote to geographical dreaming, another for grammatical, and a third for the use of the globes. But, after all, the old way succeeded very well in bringing forth poets, philosophers, soldiers, and Christians, fit for every duty of life, as well as ready for another and a better life; therefore still may memory and imagination be long allowed to grow up, like the Siamese twins, united and inseparable!"

'THE DOUBLE MARRIAGE' is a story less of striking incidents than clearly drawn and strongly contrasted characters. The difference is great in the disposition and behaviour of the two women—the one warm and impulsive, and the other gentle and sensitive, yet bearing up under far worse wrongs and injuries. The resignation and endurance of Lady Willoughby present a fine and instructive example of the power of high principle, and a sense of duty in conquering difficulties and trials, against which the strongest efforts of mere impulse and passion would be powerless. Her lot was less one of calamity than of misery:—

"Misery, for what is a loveless life to woman but unspeakable anguish? and worse than this—he to whom she owed the duty and obedience she would never fail to give, was one she could not love: had never loved,—could not think of without sorrow and shame—it was a degradation to be his, and she felt it—felt it far more than his cruelties to her—to live again in the atmosphere tainted by his sins! to associate with his vicious companions—to preside over his house, and do his bidding, and as far as his noble nature would allow, to have no will but his: for this she was to leave her child, her home, all, in short, which formed her life's delight—the sacrifice was demanded: be it offered then, and may Heaven accept it!"

"There was no strife in Una's hour of darkness: for angels tendered her with unfelt ministrings, and the Tempter stood aloof—she had no thought but submission: she was not mocked with rebellious hopes. For the present, Obedience: for the future, Death. There was no other prospect."

In some parts of the book there are various scenes of more intense excitement, as in the horrible episodes of Alan's fate, and the madness of his mother. There is a tendency to over-florid style, against which the writer must guard. In the following passage, describing the heroine of the book, there is some excuse for flowery diction; but in regard to other characters, we would remind Mrs. La Touche, that skilful writers seldom introduce the personages of their tales by passport-like descriptions, preferring rather to leave the reader to gather the features of person and of character during the course of the narrative:—

"She was not like the glowing dream of a Greek poet or sculptor. She had never received from her mother the inheritance of southern charms, which she might have been expected to possess. The beauty of the northern night was hers—pure and solemn beauty—yet soft and gentle as the moonlight it resembled. Her features were faultless, yet not of the true Greek type—her tall, slight form was, perhaps, not faultless, yet where could its perfect grace be equalled?—who could fail to marvel at the perfection of her every attitude, the poetry of her every movement? Other women may be exquisitely graceful, exquisitely winning in all their gestures and motions. Looking at them, you deem them embodied grace—but, when you have seen Una, you will not compare a fairy's flutter to

the sweep of an angel's wing. Una was like a Christian poet's dream of saintly purity and gentleness. To other beautiful women, she was what the white lily is to other flowers. Her eyes were clear and blue—large, and rather luminous than bright; she was generally very pale, and her long, soft hair was of a hue that harmonised perfectly with her delicate, almost spiritual colouring. It was many shades lighter than her brother Camolin's—of a pale golden hue, yet seeming as if a sort of unearthly shadow rested on it—the holy shadow of the martyr's crown, or the protecting shadow of her guardian angel—for it was hard to look on her, and not think of angels and martyrs.

"She was dressed in white, and wore no flowers nor ornaments; but the last sunray flung its warm colour upon her pure raiment, and lingered lovingly upon her shadowy hair—shadowy still, even in that golden light."

Or 'Everley' we have merely to say that it is a pleasing and well-written tale, illustrating the superiority of a life of active, unobtrusive usefulness over that spent in the pursuits and occupations of fashionable life. To show that the self-denying and benevolent are more truly happy, as well as noble, than the self-indulgent and selfish, is the object of the story, the incidents of which are well contrived, and the characters well drawn. Without making light of social distinctions and grades of rank, the writer shows how worthless these are, compared with the differences resulting from good sense and genuine piety.

THE story of 'Blenham' has a design of which we totally disapprove,—the purport of it being to justify the resistance of the Friends and other dissenters to church-rates. Apart altogether from questions of church and state, and the benefits to society of a religious establishment, it is sufficient to express our opinion that the plea of conscientious scruples is wholly out of place in resisting the payment of taxes which are connected with the property and the institutions of the country. Whether it was right or expedient in our ancestors to bring upon property all its present engagements is open to debate, and it is perfectly open to every one to call this in question, and to seek for changes in the laws by constitutional means. But while the law as to church-rates or other burdens on property exist, the refusal to obey the laws is an attempt to evade the duty of honourable citizenship, although excused under the pretext of conscientious scruples. On the subject of the tale of 'Blenham' we wish to say no more, but there are portions of it which have more general interest. Mr. Elliott says, that "the story is founded on facts," and that "the hero of the book, Thomas Doughty, is a real character, whose sufferings are far from being overdrawn." If this is the case, too much attention cannot be given to some of the descriptions of evils still existing in these days of social reform. Here is the account of the gaol where Thomas Doughty was confined:—

"The building was large and of gray stone: plain and gloomy enough in itself, its situation gave it an interest. In addition to the charm imparted by the old remains, there were many noble trees equal in age, which gave increased solemnity to the whole. In front of the building, a dull piece of rank grass-plot ran along from wall to wall, fenced with heavy chains. The small barred windows beneath a dark porch, over which hung a colossal mass of fetters, and the awful quiet broken in upon occasionally by the cawing of rooks or by a straggling footfall, rendered this region the great bugbear of Blenham.

"Within the prison walls the aspect was yet

more wretched: the stagnant air caused a sense of oppression, almost of suffocation; and during great part of the year a mouldy surface was apparent almost everywhere. The arrangements were disgraceful; the health and life of the unfortunate inmates seeming to be totally disregarded. The very brutes of the establishment lived in a state of luxury compared with that of the prisoners; and the governor, who had a handsome suite of rooms, although he knew well enough the state of his own cellars and kitchens with all the care he bestowed upon them, had no thought for the condition of the poor creatures under his charge. And yet he was not a bad man: he was only thoughtless, and unfit for the post assigned to him. He had the idea that prisoners were not to be considered in the light of human beings: that from the moment of entering within the walls they were no longer entitled to human rights.

"The cells of Blenham prison, as they remained up to the time of Doughty's incarceration, were small rooms ranged side by side along the outer wall of the building; they were partially underground, and having stone floors, in a very broken uneven state, were always more or less damp, and in bad weather necessarily much worse. The size of each cell was about eight feet by five, and it was lighted by a small grated aperture towards the top—the only mode of admitting light and air. The walls were black and slimy; the ceilings were low; a rough wooden frame served as bedstead, on which was a straw mattress, or, on some, straw alone, with a horse-cloth for covering. Great rings and chains fixed to the wall were intended to fasten obstreperous prisoners. The whole range of these cells was dirty and infested with vermin, and evidently the place had for years been neglected; although it might easily be conceived that there had been a change made in it for the better, at some period, now very long past. There were those who said that the small apertures or windows were among the improvements made at that time of prison reform, and that before that period there had been no possibility of breathing anything but your own breath over again, except through the chinks of the door."

If it be true that Thomas Doughty is a real personage, and that the facts connected with his imprisonment, like others in the story, came under the writer's own observation, as he affirms, county magistrates and the Home Secretary ought to make inquiry into the condition of some of the prisons within a few hours' distance of the metropolis.

Dr. Antonio. A Tale. By the Author of 'Lorenzo Benoni.' Constable and Co.

THE story of Dr. Antonio is written either by an Englishman unusually familiar with Italian affairs, or by an Italian unusually familiar with the English language. In point of style there are few writers of the present day who surpass this author, while the generous and patriotic spirit of both of the books will secure for them the admiration and sympathy of every friend of Italy. An English gentleman, travelling from Genoa to Nice with an invalid daughter, is arrested on the journey by his carriage being overturned, and Lucy Davenne, the heroine of the tale, sprains her foot. An Italian physician is at hand, and the result of the accident is, that he falls in love with the fair Englishwoman. How could it be otherwise amidst scenes like this?—

"The sky in the west is a glorious furnace, the warm reflections from which befeck with crimson the distant snow of the Alps, and light up the horizon of the sea. Another moment the reddish glare pales and gives way, the shadows thicken in the valley beneath, and the gorges to the north darken and darken apace. The fiery coruscations in the west have softened into subdued rosy tints,

and these in their turn, by a harmoniously graduated scale, fade into a greenish mother-of-pearl transparency, which passes from grey to azure, until west and east merge into a uniform deep blue, spangled here and there with a trembling star.

"And our beautiful clouds?" said Lucy.

"Gone!" replied Antonio, sadly; 'emblem of many a bright hope, vanishing even as you watch them.'

"But they will come again to-morrow," said Lucy naively, and as in so saying she bent her head a little towards Antonio, the evening breeze carried some of her golden curls over his lips, as if offering them to his kiss.

"The impressive stillness of the evening was suddenly broken by the bells of the six churches of Castellaro ringing the Ave Maria, echoed in quick succession by those of the far more numerous churches of Taggia, and of the far away Capuchins and Dominican convents. It was the sweetest and most melancholy concert imaginable. Sir John changed his position, but did not wake; and Antonio began reciting, almost in Lucy's ear, the so often quoted, yet most excellent to quote, incomparable lines of Dante,—

"Era già l'ora che volge il disio
A' naviganti, e 'ntenerisce il cuore
Lo di ch'han detto à dolci amici: a Dio;
E che lo nuovo peregrin d'amore
Punge, se ode squilla di lontano
Che paia il giorno pianger che si muore."

"Now was the hour that wakens fond desire
In men at sea, and melts their thoughtful heart,
Who in the morning have bid sweet friends farewell;
And pilgrim newly on his road with love
Thrills, if he hear the vesper bell from far,
That seems to mourn for the expiring day."—CARY.

"I never entirely felt till now," said Lucy, with glistening eyes, 'the full pathos of those beautiful verses. The regret for the distant fatherland which informs them strikes home to the heart. They must have been written in such an hour as this.'

"And by an exile," added Antonio. 'Probably the eyes of the great Ghibelline were gazing on a chain of mountains such as that rising before us, which stood between him and 'Il bello ovile' or 'ci dormi agnello. Nimico a' lupi che gli danno guerra.'

"But while we are talking," he went on, 'night has dropped her veil in earnest, and the fire-flies begin to light their tiny lanterns—a signal that it is time for me to go home.'

"Home!" repeated Lucy, surprised; 'you are surely not going back to Bordighera to-night?'

Lucy's heart is gone, but her proud father, supported by her brother, who arrives while they are detained, vehemently denounces as preposterous any thought of marriage with a foreigner. Dr. Antonio is in his way as proud as the English baronet, and the strangers depart without any declaration of his love being made. Lucy returns to England, where after a time she is married. The Doctor cherishes his secret love, but years pass without his hearing anything of Lucy. She becomes a widow, and her health again declining, her fond father, in order to save her life, returns with her to Italy, to be under the care of her former physician. They arrive at the village, endeared to her by old associations, but Dr. Antonio has left the place years before. The arrival of Lucy, now Lady Cleverton, at Bordighera is thus described:—

"At last the carriage passed the promontory of Bordighera, and the little valley beneath opened to view. Lucy strained her eager eyes to take in at one gaze all the details of the once familiar scene, and her heart sank within her. What was it that gave the poor Osteria, the garden, the very seaside, such a desolate, deserted look? In the growing flutter of her spirits she could see nothing distinctly, still she discerned enough to feel that, whatever the cause, a change had come over the spot. She stops the carriage, hurries with trembling limbs down the lane. The little gate hangs

from one rusty hinge, as if no human being had passed through it for ages; the garden is a perfect wilderness of weeds and brambles; the once luxuriant grove of lemon and orange trees has dwindled into a scanty assemblage of shivered, scattered, skeleton-looking trunks,—the few dry, reddish leaves, still hanging on the branches, look as if they had been scorched by lightning: the house, all cracks, splits, and holes, is fast tumbling and crumbling to pieces. The only part entire is the massive flight of stairs. Such of the shutters as are not swinging to the wind, or lying on the ground, are hermetically closed. Everything around bears the marks of utter neglect, decay, and desolation.

"While knocking at the glass-door, which is fastened from within, and calling Speranza and Battista, Lucy is startled by a voice at the foot of the stone-steps. It is a young villager, who informs her that there is no one in the house to answer her knocks or calls; the house is uninhabited, and has been so ever since the death of the last proprietor.

"What! Speranza dead?—Battista dead?"

"No, no; Speranza and Battista are both alive, thank God, and in good health. They keep the post-house at Mentone. They had sold the Osteria to an old man who had since died."

"Lucy breathes more freely.

"And—the parish doctor of Bordighera," she falters. "What of him?"

"Dr. Gabriele, you mean? He is very well, thank you."

"Not Dr. Gabriele—I mean Dr. Antonio—a tall gentleman with a long beard—a Sicilian."

"Ah, yes! I know now who you mean. I beg your pardon, but I do not belong to this place. The Doctor you speak of went away long ago; at least so I have heard."

"Lucy leant against the balustrade—her knees were giving way.

"And you don't know, of course," said she, trembling from head to foot, 'where he is?'

"No I do not, and I fear that nobody hereabouts knows."

"The young peasant had all this time been examining his fair questioner with much curiosity and interest. 'Perhaps,' added he, with some hesitation,—'perhaps you are the Signora Inglese who lived long in this house, and did so much good to the country?'

"It was a cordial to Lucy to find how well she was remembered. The interest felt for her by those left behind had not then died out. The young man's words somewhat soothed the smart of this bitter disappointment.

"'You have guessed right,' she answered. 'I am that Inglese. Take this for the sake of one who loves Bordighera well,' and hurrying to the carriage, she bid the servant order the postilion back to the Post Inn at Mentone."

Returning to Genoa, Lucy learned from Signora Eleonora, an old friend of Doctor Antonio, some tidings of his present position. The Sicilian insurrection of 1848 was then at its height, and Antonio was a leader of the patriots of his native island. The story then plunges into Italian politics, and describes, with historical accuracy, the events that occurred in the kingdom of Naples at that eventful time. Antonio was sent as one of the delegates from Sicily to plead the cause of the constitutionalists at Naples. Here he renewed his acquaintance with Lucy. They were soon on terms of more than their former intimacy, and he inspired his patient with his own ardent spirit of freedom and patriotism. On the 15th May, 1848, the following scene, reminding us of that of *Roual* and *Valentine* in the *Huguenots*, took place. The lovers were alone, and in tender conversation:—

"The sharp, distinct report of a volley of musketry rent the still air, and made every window and door rattle.

"Antonio was on his feet in a moment, as pale

as if every one of the bullets fired had gone through his heart.

"What can that be?" asked Lucy, in mortal alarm.

"Nothing of consequence," said Antonio, with a mighty effort to look unconcerned. "Probably only some Government powder expended in saluting the opening of Parliament. By the bye, I must not be too late."

"As he took his hat another discharge was heard, almost instantly followed by a brisk running fire.

"There is fighting going on, I am sure of it," cried Lucy, terrified, and shaking all over. "Do not go, for mercy's sake! What is the use of your going? What can one man do, and alone?"

"Satisfy his own conscience that he has done all in his power to prevent civil war," replied Antonio, with tranquil determination. "Let me go, I beseech you."

"You shall not," cried Lucy, now quite beside herself with terror, and interposing her slight form between him and the door. Antonio looked at her.

"I must go," he said. It was as if Fate had spoken. Lucy felt at once unequal to struggle with that iron will. She joined her hands like a child about to pray, looked up in his face, and said, 'O Antonio!' There was a world of things in this simple appeal.

"The Italian drew her to him, pressed her closely to his bosom. 'Lucy,' said he, solemnly, 'this is no moment for many words.' (The firing never slackened while he spoke.) 'Lucy, I love you—I have loved you dearly all these long eight years—I shall love you to my grave. But my country has claims on me prior to yours. These claims I vowed more solemnly than ever to respect on that day, when prejudice, armed with a pedigree, stood between you and me. On that day I pledged myself anew to my country. Let me redeem that pledge—let me do my duty—help me to do it, Lucy! Lucy, my noble friend, help me to be worthy of you and myself. In the name of all that is holy, let me depart without a painful struggle!'

"The heroic spirit that dictated his self-immolation, in the sweetest moment of his life, shone out in his face and thrilled in his voice. He stood transfigured to more than man in Lucy's eyes. Her more feeble nature raised itself, in this supreme instant, to a height at which every sacrifice of self is possible.

"Noble heart!" she said, with a burst of enthusiasm, 'Go! and God be with you and preserve you. I will try to be worthy of you,' and she loosened her hold of him.

"And God bless you for these words!" cried Antonio, almost unmanned, clasping her hands and holding them to his heart. "God bless you!—your love shall be my buckler!" So saying he laid her on a sofa, and whispered, 'You shall soon see me again, or hear from me.' He stood for a second to look on the now dejected prostrate form before him, passed his hand over his eyes, and went without another word."

We cannot further follow the story, nor enter into the details of the political movements that marked that brief and unavailing struggle for liberty. Mr. Gladstone, with a boldness and faithfulness most honourable to him, has raised throughout Europe a feeling of indignation against a government which has outraged every feeling of humanity and of justice. Many were the victims massacred in cold blood, and the persecution, commenced in 1848, has not yet abated. In one year, 1850, by the lowest computation, fifteen thousand were imprisoned in the two Sicilies for political offences. For the affair of the 15th of May alone, nearly five hundred were imprisoned:—

"This trial lasted eight months, from June, 1850, up to January (inclusive) of 1851. Procurator Angelillo's speech in support of the accusation took up three days. The advocates on the side of the defence fought like lions for their

clients, but with little success. Out of forty-two accused, reduced to forty-one by the death of Leinpecher, eight were acquitted, thirty-three condemned (we record only the severe sentences); three, among whom Settembrini, to death; two to the galleys; three to thirty-five years of irons; one, Nisco, to thirty years of irons; three, Poerio, Pironti, and Romeo, to four-and-twenty years of irons; one to twenty years of irons; eight to nineteen years of irons.

"As one of the names included in this last category fell from the lips of the clerk of the court, a shriek came from the reserved gallery-seats, and a great bustle ensued. At the same instant one of the prisoners, a tall, commanding figure, ghastly pale, rose and stretched both hands towards the gallery. It was whispered among the crowd that a lady, the veiled lady who had not missed a single sitting of the Court—some said the sister, some the wife of the prisoner who had stood up—some an English lady, whose life he had saved, had fainted, and been carried away by her friends."

The last chapter of the book narrates the circumstances and result of an unsuccessful attempt of Lady Cleverton to effect Antonio's escape from the Castle of Ischia, where he was confined. Under pretext of her health she had got a yacht, and by the kind aid of Battista, now a fisherman at Ischia, means for his deliverance were provided:—

"A short mile off the little harbour of Ischia the *Perseverante* lies at anchor. In a cabin on the deck are Lady Cleverton and Speranza, mute as shadows. Their anxiety is too great for utterance. Speranza on her knees by the side of her beloved mistress, bathes her temples. Lucy's life hangs on the issue of this hour.

"Every clock of the town strikes twelve—the two women in the yacht strain their eyes in the direction of the fortress—the two men in the boat strain their eyes upwards—not a stir—not a sound. Another hour—an age—is gone, and the same dead stillness prevails. What can this delay portend? Midnight was the hour appointed; the filing of the prisoner's chains, and the iron bars of the window, through which he must make his escape, was only to occupy twenty minutes. Could it be that a discovery had taken place? But if so, some alarm would have been given, muskets fired, voices heard,—at least lights would have been seen,—and everything remains as still and dark as death. Or could it be, that, at the decisive moment, face to face with the abyss below, the captive's courage had failed him? Three years of physical and mental torture, as practised in Neapolitan jails, had been known to unman hearts as noble and fearless as Antonio's.

"While on board the yacht, and in the boat, such conjectures were being discussed in thrilling whispers, the vast mass of the Castle was becoming every moment more distinct against the gradually whitening horizon. Another ten minutes and it would be too late for the boat to withdraw without arousing suspicion, so the attaché and Battista took once more to their oars, and, cautiously leaving their perilous situation, made for the yacht; and in a little more than an hour afterwards, a sedan-chair deposited Lady Cleverton in the hall of her villa. Battista by this time was pacing up and down his poor dwelling, near the port, waiting with the keenest impatience, for the hour that should bring his mysterious customer from the Castle, and with him the solution of last night's riddle.

"He came at last, and with such intelligence as sent his eager listener reeling back like a drunken man. Battista flew to the villa, and was immediately ushered by the terrified Speranza into Lady Cleverton's presence. 'He won't come out!' groaned the poor fellow, tearing his hair and biting his hands; 'he won't come out!' Such was the fact. Antonio had refused escape, and last night's failure was his own doing.

"This is downright madness!" exclaimed the attaché. The glance that passed at these words between Lucy and Speranza was full of a new terror. At this instant Battista handed to Lady Cleverton

a dirty scrap of paper. O joy! it was from him, though it could scarcely be said to be in his handwriting. The letters were formed by little holes pierced in the paper. These few words, traced in complete darkness, had cost the writer a whole night's labour. The contents were as follows:—

"There are five here besides myself, all noble fellows, the least of them worth ten of me. I cannot desert them. You cannot save us all; leave me to my fate. Providence has assigned me my place among the sufferers. Perhaps our trials will be reckoned to our country. Pray that it may be so. Pray for Italy. God bless you! Your own A—."

"Lucy buried her face in her hands, and hot tears trickled through her fingers. The other three were scarcely less moved.

"We will save them all," cried she suddenly, raising her head with the look of one inspired.

"We will, so help us God!" said the attaché and Speranza. Battista said nothing, but lifted up his hand in solemn attestation."

The attempt was discovered, and the prisoners were removed to a place of greater security. The shock was too great for the delicate-framed but noble-spirited Lucy, who soon after died, unable to bear up under the hopeless doom of her lover. "Doctor Antonio still suffers, prays, and hopes for his country," are the last words of the affecting tale, every reader of which will also pray and hope for a country for which thousands of noble patriots are at this moment suffering bondage or exile.

NOTICES.

On the Connexion of Geology with Terrestrial Magnetism. By Evan Hopkins, F.G.S. Third edition. Taylor and Francis.

AT recent meetings of the British Association, Mr. Hopkins has brought forward ingenious and original views on terrestrial magnetism in connexion with geology. How far his theories are supported by facts it is not yet time to determine, but coming from a practical mining geologist, and a traveller who has collected his observations in all parts of the world, they deserve the careful consideration of men of science. Mr. Hopkins maintains that "the slow operations of that power which we call terrestrial magnetism, account for all the changes observed on the surface of the earth, in the structure, combinations, and relations of the crystalline and sedimentary rocks, individually and collectively." This theorem he endeavours to prove and demonstrate by the general principles of the polarity of matter, the ascertained meridional structure of the crystalline rocks, the distribution of metalliferous deposits, and by other physical facts and phenomena. The fact of the general meridional structure of the crystalline rocks, or their being found, wherever exposed, on edge, bearing north and south, is pretty clearly established; and Mr. Hopkins adds, from his own observations, additional proofs of the extent to which this formation prevails over the surface of the globe. The phenomena of the tides are partly ascribed by Mr. Hopkins to the same law of polarity. The extent and the direction of sedimentary deposits is also referred to the same force, the action in this case being of course vastly less perceptible than in the oceanic currents. But the most startling part of the theory is that which affirms that the solid structure of the earth's surface is also by the same influence perpetually, though slowly, moving from the south to the north, this being represented as affording the only solution to problems which have puzzled geologists and astronomers. The rate of meridional progression is estimated as high as 1 minute in 3 years, or 1 degree in 180 years. Supposing this rate of movement constant, the spot on which London stands must have been in the equator about 9180 years ago, and the whole of England will be within the arctic circle in about 2800 years hence. Thus may be explained the phenomena of organic

remains of plants, which must have lived and died on the spot where they are found, though the climate now around them is utterly unfit for their existence. Thus also may be explained the altered position of stars since the period of the earliest authentic records of astronomers. Instead of "the precession of the equinoxes," or the bodily oscillation of the globe, Mr. Hopkins maintains that a slow but steady movement of the crystalline surface of the earth from pole to pole, would account for all the phenomena. As is usually the case in maintaining a theory, there is a tendency to over-generalization, and the direct action of heat, gravity, and various physical causes, is too little admitted. But the question as to the influence of terrestrial magnetism in producing movements and change in the great mass of the globe, as well as in the metalliferous formations, deserves further discussion.

The Book of English Rivers. By Samuel Lewis, jun. Longman and Co.

IN this book of the rivers of England and Wales, Mr. Lewis has collected a great amount of topographical information, while he has invested the descriptions with the interest of historical and literary associations. The arrangement of the work is alphabetical, as in a gazetteer, each article being usually compiled from various sources, the authorities being given. For example, under the Teign, in Devonshire, are cited Murray's 'Handbook,' Polwhele's and Lyson's 'Devonshire,' Bray's 'Borders of the Tamar and the Tavy,' Skrine's 'British Rivers,' and Sir J. Clark 'On Climate.' From Drayton's 'Polyolbion' to the 'Excursion' of Wordsworth, the English poets are made to contribute illustrations, and many are the names associated perennially with streams, as Kirke White with the silvery Trent, and Cowper with the slow winding Ouse. Mr. Lewis is mindful of the angler and of the artist, as well as of the lover of scenery and the poet, in his agreeable and diversified volume.

Nineveh and Persepolis; an Historical Sketch of Ancient Assyria and Persia. By W. S. W. Vaux, M.A. Fourth edition. Hall, Virtue, and Co.

THE narrative of the discovery of ancient remains in the East is brought down in this edition to the latest date. The author's position in the British Museum gives him the advantage of knowing what progress is made in securing and exhibiting the actual memorials, while his diligent and zealous studies enable him to report the labours of interpreters and commentators both in this country and on the Continent. Thus the reader will learn from Mr. Vaux that the precious relic, the cylinder of Sennacherib, is safely lodged in the British national collection; and that of the clay tablets of Koyunjik twelve or fifteen thousand have now been preserved, containing probably a complete encyclopædia of Assyrian knowledge. On the subject of these, two valuable papers were published by Dr. Hincks in the 'Literary Gazette,' in 1854 (pp. 375, 707). The labours of Dr. Hincks in deciphering the cuneiform inscriptions are stated by Mr. Vaux to be corroborative of the interpretations of Colonel Rawlinson, of whose latest researches, as well as those of M. Botta, Mr. Norris, Lieut. Jones of the Indian navy, and other explorers and scholars, notices are given. We may mention here that valuable papers on the cuneiform inscriptions, and on the geography of the places where the most important of them are found, appear in the last number of the 'Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society.' We believe that Colonel Rawlinson is now making the same rapid progress in deciphering the Assyrian that he formerly did in the Persian cuneiform writings, and remarkable results, both as to the history, chronology, and condition of the Assyrian nation may be looked for; at the Glasgow meeting of the British Association foretastes of these results were given. The publication of more of the original memorials in the cuneiform characters is naturally and rightly demanded, both by those who are still sceptical as to the interpretation, and by those who desire to sate in its labours and honour.

SUMMARY.

UNDER the title of *Life's Holidays Illuminated*, a series of poems addressed to Annette, by W. J. Champion, A.B. (Seeleys), on Birthdays, Meetings, and Partings, presents somewhat too great monotony of subjects and sentiments, but the spirit of the book is good, the author desiring to direct the transitory affections of earth into the channel of love, spiritual and everlasting. Even Petrarch's interminable wallings to Laura become tiresome to a healthy soul; and Mr. Champion's notes to his Annette, in point of poetic beauty, are to those of the Italian singer in the ratio of Cuckoo to Nightingale. But the song of the Cuckoo inspires good and pleasant emotions, better than mere melody of sound could produce, in telling of returning spring and the new life of nature. So Mr. Champion's poems give pleasure from the pious and practical lessons with which they abound. "The verses to Annette," says the writer, "are full of continual reference to the great purpose which all earthly occurrences are intended to promote. If this be deemed a fault I cannot help it; and I would not, if I could. It is my pleasure to consider the dust of life as the seed from which shall spring an eternal harvest of either 'corruption' or 'life everlasting.'"

A collection of *Anatomy and other Poems*, by A. A. F. (Hardwicke), appears to be the work of a youthful admirer of the fair sex and of Moore's poetry. In *The Reculver*; or, *The Two Sisters of Thanet* (61, Bond-street), by the Authoress of 'The Indian Princess,' an ancient local legend supplies the theme of a romance, which will be read with pleasure from the allusions to well-known scenes and incidents in English history, as well as from the style of the poetry. The book is not all in rhyme, passages of prose narrative being interpolated, and illustrative notes are appended.

Book First of a French poem, *La Providence*, par François Charpentier, B.A. (Rivingtons), is unexceptionable in matter, correct and flowing in its rhyming couplets, and altogether honourable to the author, but we can scarcely encourage expectations of wide attention being given to a French poem on so trite a subject.

A tale by Mr. Lynch, *The Red Brick House* (Johnstone and Hunter), contains good sketches of English life, in a pleasing narrative. In the ParLOUR Library (Hodgson) is published Mr. G. P. R. James's tale, *Delaware, or the Ruined Family*. In Routledge's cheap series of volumes appears *The Story of the Fall of Sebastopol*, by George R. Emerson; a well-written narrative of the events of the siege and of the campaign in the Crimea, down to the storming of the Malakoff, and the occupation of the south side of Sebastopol.

A *Manual of Greek and Latin Prose Composition*, by E. R. Humphreys, LL.D., Head Master of Cheltenham Grammar School (J. H. and J. Parker), is well adapted for giving practice in composition, and for illustrating the idiomatic peculiarities of the classical languages, as compared with the English. The passages, both from ancient authors and from modern writers, are judiciously selected, and the introductory remarks on the general principles of Greek and Latin composition will be found very useful to the student.

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MY LOVE IS FULL OF HAPPY MIRTH.

My love is full of happy mirth,
 Her laughter is a joy to see,
 And yet there's scarce a thing on earth
 She wishes not to be!

A flower, in some green covert found,
 Half hidden from the view:
 Ah yes, I said, were I the ground
 On which thy beauty grew!

A bird, that sky-ward might repair,
 Or soar to heavenly things:
 Ah yes, were I the blessed air
 That bore thy glittering wings!

Then she would like a river be,
 With green banks sweeping wide;
 And I—I'd be some willow tree
 Still whispering by her side.

Can I be nothing without you?
 She poutingly replied.
 All things, to one another true,
 I said, must be allied!

As well divorce the air from light,
 The colour from the flower,
 As banish me from that dear sight
 In which I live each hour!

If such a lot must me befall—
 Though bird, or flower, or star,—
 I think, she smiled, that after all—
 We're better as we are!

CHARLES SWAIN.

THE SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES.

AN agitation, very good in its design but very dangerous in its proposals, has been commenced for the improvement of the Scottish Universities. The active promoters of this scheme have formed themselves into an association, and are earnestly pressing their views through the press, and in other ways by which public opinion may be influenced. A memorial recently drawn up for presentation to Her Majesty's Government, expresses some of the immediate and least unexceptionable proposals of the Association. But in a series of resolutions passed by the same body, and in various publications understood to emanate from its leading members (as in an article in the May number of the 'North British Review'), radical changes in the Scottish universities are indicated, which we believe would be injurious to the cause of education, and subversive of the system which Scotland has long maintained with efficiency and honour. That there are serious defects in the constitution and working of the existing system will be readily admitted. Of these the most important, as contrasted with our English universities, is the absence of any provision for the support of a learned class attached to the universities, apart from the professorial body. There are no scholarships or fellowships to tempt the Scottish graduates to devote themselves to literary and scientific pursuits, after their curriculum of professional training is concluded. Neither does the Presbyterian church possess any endowments, analogous to those of our English cathedral institutions, by which learning might be fostered. The legal profession possesses some offices which are nearly sinecures; but this learned leisure is wholly unconnected with academical arrangements. Considering the want of inducements to the pursuits of high erudition, and the absence of endowments for the support of a learned class, it is most honourable to Scotland to have produced so many standard works in literature, science, and philosophy. This defect in the Scottish universities has been often pointed out, and can be remedied only by the creation of endowments either from Government grants, or from funds supplied by private zeal and munificence. To the latter source we owe by far the largest part of the foundations of the English colleges, and an appeal, on the ground of the benefits both to learning and religion, might induce the flow of a wise and pious munificence in this channel in Scotland also.

Another improvement in the existing system would be the introduction of tutorial in aid of professorial teaching. If the professors could be relieved of some of the burden of elementary instruction, their lectures might be rendered more attractive as well as efficient, and the training of the students be materially improved. But any attempts to introduce the tutorial system so as to supersede in the slightest degree the professorial, ought to be strenuously resisted. It is by the admirable courses of public lectures that the Scottish universities have gained all their high and deserved reputation as schools of learning. The tutorial system might produce in individuals higher erudition, but the general intellectual elevation of the country would be checked if there were any departure from the existing popular academical education by professorial lectures. All the advantages of the present system would be retained, while provision would be made for special requirements, the want of which has lately been felt (as in the examination for the Indian Civil Service), by the institution of some academical tutorships, the holders of which must possess qualifications decreed by the governing bodies of the universities. Whether these tutorships should be attached to particular professorships, or whether the instruction should be independent, as in ordinary private tuition, with the difference of the tutor having academic sanction, are arrangements for consideration. The one point to secure is, that the tutorial should not be more than subservient and supplemental to professorial teaching.

There are other improvements of an obvious kind, such as the institution of new professorships

for departments which, in the progress of discovery and the development of truth, assume new importance in regard to education. The recent appointment at Edinburgh of Professor Wilson to a chair of Technology, or the application of science to the useful arts, shows that the Government is not inattentive to the requirements of the Scottish universities in this respect. We have lately advocated the institution of a chair of International Law in the same school, and others might be established, as circumstances render them advisable. But these safe and judicious improvements do not satisfy the new school of reformers, who think that "one comprehensive measure would be preferable to a series of gradual ameliorations." Such are the words of Mr. Lorimer, the author of a pamphlet on the "Universities of Scotland, Past, Present, and Future," in which the leading views of the Association are advocated. One of the favourite schemes of the reformers is the immediate creation of a multitude of lectureships on particular departments of study. Professor Kelland, of Edinburgh, in the introductory lecture to his mathematical class this winter ably discusses this proposal, and the whole subject. His lecture has been published under the title of 'How to Improve the Scottish Universities' (A. and C. Black). The testimony of Professor Kelland, as a distinguished Cambridge man, is most valuable. Speaking of the institution of new chairs, no fewer than eighteen of which are already specified by the Association, he says, "Should such an enlargement of the Universities be made, without extreme caution, it is evident that it will transform a tolerably compact school into a wide-spread chaos of disconnected Lectures, and change the practical character of our prelections into a cold exhibition of intellectual superiority."

Professor Kelland gives the following account of his own recollections and experience of the results of the tutorial and needlessly multiplied professorial system at Cambridge.

"Well then, in Cambridge there exists the very thing you want, an ample provision for education, and an ample provision for elevation. There are higher Professors to administer to the wants of the learned, and lower tutors to teach the Greek Alphabet. The University of Cambridge, in fact, contains just the very teaching staff our friends are anxious to get introduced here. And now let us see how it works. The following was the state of things during my residence there as a student from 1830 to 1834:—There were twenty-seven Professors, men of the highest eminence—men just fitted to fulfil that mission which our friends seem to think the very aim and business of a University. All the rest were like ourselves here, teachers of the elements every one of them—aye, from the first proposition of Euclid. But the duty of the twenty-seven was very different; it lay with them to hold up the higher standard in separate contracted branches to more advanced students. Now, omitting the more strictly professional chairs of Divinity, Law, Physic, and the like, let us see how the others worked. The Professor of Hebrew was generally non-resident, being vicar of a parish in Somersetshire, and Prebendary of Bristol. The Regius Professor of Greek lectured in 1831 and 1833, but not in 1832 and 1834. Of Arabic there were two Professors—one of the rudiments. I never heard that either of them had delivered a Lecture, and I think I should have heard of it, for my most intimate friend was a distinguished Arabic and Syriac scholar. The following anecdote, for the truth of which I can vouch, but I do not mention the date, will serve to show how the elements of Arabic (one of the Reviewer's exceptional necessities) were taught. For many years the Lectures had been duly advertised, and there the matter ended; or, as my lamented colleague Edward Forbes used humorously to relate of some of the London Medical Schools, the introductory Lecture was so contrived as to serve for the whole course. On one occasion, however, some five or six gentlemen who had a smattering of the language determined to avail themselves of the Professor's Lectures. Accordingly, on the day advertised they and their

friends occupied the benches of the lecture-room. The Professor hearing of the unwonted sight, hastened to witness it, and addressed the expectant assemblage in the following words:—‘Gentlemen—As my lectures would be unintelligible to those who are ignorant of the rudiments of Arabic, I shall adjourn the meeting until this day week, whilst such of you as propose to continue the course will prepare the first chapter of the Koran, on which I shall then examine.’ Nowise deterred by the threat of examination, the gentlemen were punctual in their attendance at the appointed time; but they found the door barred against them. Lest you should conclude that the apathy of the Professor arose from his enjoyment of a splendid salary, which he did not care to eke out by fees, I ought to add that the salary of the one Professor is 40*l.*, and of the other 50*l.* per annum. The Professor of Mathematics was the celebrated Mr. Babbage. He never resided in Cambridge during my undergraduatehip, and, I believe, never lectured at all. The next Professorship on the list is that of Casuistry. This was held by the Master of St. Peter’s, the Venerable Dr. Barnes. He never gave a lesson in Casuistry that I ever heard of, at least, but one, and that one I suspect the wags invented for him. The lesson to which I refer was a very practical one, on the occasion of his election to the Chair. The patrons, four in number, are the Vice-Chancellor, the two Professors of Divinity, and the Master of St. Peter’s—in the case of equality, the last to have the casting vote. Now, the story is this—and it was probably invented to prove that the Professor had given a lesson in Casuistry:—The Vice-Chancellor had died in 1813, and the Master of Emmanuel, who was appointed to succeed him, held the chair of Casuistry, which he then resigned. In the meantime, Dr. Barnes, the Master of St. Peter’s, temporarily exercised the functions of Vice-Chancellor. Accordingly, having called together the Patrons of the vacant Chair of Casuistry, viz., the two Professors of Divinity, he proposed himself as the successor to the Chair, adding, ‘In virtue of my being Vice-Chancellor, I give myself one vote; in virtue of my being Master of St. Peter’s, I give myself a second; also, in virtue of the same, I give myself the casting vote against your two, and declare myself duly elected.’ Whatever be the amount of truth in this story, it is certain that the Professorship of Casuistry was a sinecure in my time, and had been so for many years. I ought not to be harsh on the Lowndean Professor of Astronomy and Geometry, for I owe him at least some return of gratitude. On the occasion of my last examination, a very old man, quite in his dotage, dropped in from the clouds, or the country, unknown, even by sight, to us all; it was the occupant of the Lowndean Chair. With great jocularity he proposed to us lads the following problem:—‘To determine the beauty-spot in Venus, i.e., the brightest section in the planet when gibbous.’ I really do not know whether the good old man ever did more for his salary than he did on that occasion; but I certainly thought that quite enough, and blessed his benevolent countenance with all my heart. There was one other sleepy chair in the University in my time, but I willingly say nothing about it. Its occupant was tottering into the grave after a long life, spent equally in the service of science and of religion, at a period when open profession of the latter was ‘more honoured in the breach than in the observance.’ Nor will I omit to mention the two working Chairs of Experimental Philosophy and of Modern History. Observe, I am far from saying that the Professorships to which I have referred were ill bestowed. As rewards for past distinction, as the provision of literary leisure, as attaching to the University the names of such men as Babbage—the endowments were well and properly appropriated. I am pointing out their failure only as providing *teaching* of the highest order, as supplementing the work of the tutors, who never failed annually to prove the first proposition of Euclid’s Elements, and all I ask you is, to view our disadvantages against the advantages which Cambridge possesses in so ample a provision for

the higher teaching, and I think you will find the Scottish Universities not absolutely to kick the beam. At the same time, I am by no means opposed to improvement. I wish most sincerely some one could devise the means of giving us a few crumbs of higher criticism, higher philology, and higher science. The way to do this is not so very clear. With the wand of Prospero, and the purse of Fortunatus, the eighteen new chairs proposed by the Association might be founded, and eighteen competent men placed in them. But what then? Would they, ten years hence, attract eighteen students, think you? Our present Professor of Universal History delivered a most interesting course in this room several years ago; he has never been able to muster a class since. And if so popular a subject as Modern History has failed to attract an audience, how shall we find listeners to lectures on Helminthology, Anthropology, (‘North British Review,’ p. 92,) and a number of other ologies which the reviewer would have done into English for us had he been kindly disposed?’

We must not pursue the subject further at present, but conclude by expressing our warm concurrence with Professor Kelland’s earnest protest against reckless innovation on a system which has worked so well, both for the honour of the Universities and the education of the people of Scotland. There is room for the improvements already indicated, but to supersede the Scottish to any extent, either by the English or German systems, would be most injurious. This is a question of national interest, for the lectures in the Scottish Universities attract students from all parts of the empire. Of our present public men, many of the most able and distinguished, from the venerable President of the Council, the Marquis of Lansdowne, to the youngest member of the Cabinet, the Duke of Argyll, received the most important part of their early training at the University of Edinburgh.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE Paris Exhibition was formally closed on Thursday. The transept was elegantly and conveniently fitted up for the occasion. On the side facing the great entrance was the throne, raised several steps high, flanked at the sides with huge eagles with outspread wings, and surmounted by red velvet draperies splendidly decked with gold. On either side of it, all along the length of the transept, that is to say, from the extremity of the English exhibition to the extremity of the Prussian one, were estrades for the senators, the judges, the members of the Institute, and deputations of the army and navy, and the great bodies of the state. The other side of the transept was occupied by rows of seats rising gradually to the galleries, and these seats were set apart for the exhibitors and visitors of different nations. The front parts of the galleries were transformed into boxes elegantly decorated. Behind the throne was an immense orchestra, conducted by Berlioz. It consisted of 240 male singers, bass, barytones, and tenors; 220 women, contralto and soprano, and 70 children; of 250 wind instruments, 120 violins; 50 altos, 40 counterbasses, and 35 harps. Of the harpists, 15 were English. To conduct this immense orchestra Berlioz required the assistance of five subdirectors—M. Tilmant, director of the orchestra of the Opéra Comique, for the stringed instruments; M. Bottesini, director of the orchestra of the Italian Theatre, for the wind instruments; and Messrs Hellmesberger, of Vienna, Vautrol, of the Opéra Comique, and Hurard, of St. Eustache, Paris, for the choruses. This was the first time such an immense army of vocal and instrumental performers was ever collected in Paris, and the greatest curiosity was manifested to hear it. An instrument, called a *metronome électrique*, invented by a Belgian engineer, M. Verbrughe, and which is a sort of electric telegraph, was also employed by Berlioz in conducting his vast orchestra. The Emperor and Empress, who were accompanied by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, arrived at the Exhibition Palace at about half-past twelve o’clock, having come from the Tuileries in grand procession,

in the midst of lines of soldiers under arms, and followed by the acclamations of a vast multitude. Received by Prince Napoleon and the Imperial Commission, and by the foreign Commissioners, their majesties were conducted to the throne in grand ceremony, and Berlioz and his orchestra then executed a cantata called the *Impériale*, composed by him expressly for the occasion to words written by Captain Lafond. This done, the Prince Napoleon delivered a long speech to the Emperor, and his Majesty replied. The Prince’s harangue, delivered in a low voice, and with his back to the spectators, could only be heard by the few people around him; but the Emperor spoke in a loud and firm voice, and was distinctly heard, if not by all, at least by a great part of the auditory. His speech was exclusively of a political character. The distribution of what are called the ‘Grand Medals of Honour,’ and the ‘Medals of Honour,’—that is, those of the very highest class, was proceeded to by the Emperor. This occupied some time, and whilst it was taking place, Berlioz’s orchestra executed a fine chorus from Handel’s *Judas Macabæus*, the finale of the triumphant symphony of Beethoven, the chorus from the fourth act of Meyerbeer’s *Huguenots*, and the prayer from Rossini’s *Moïse*. The execution was much more careful than might have been expected from such an extraordinary number of performers, and the effect produced, though diminished by the unfavourable style of the edifice, glass and iron, was great indeed. The distribution concluded with the gentlemen, French and foreign, who have obtained medals in the Fine Arts department, and amongst them Ingres, Horace Vernet, and Landseer, were the ‘observed of all observers.’ The Emperor and Empress, accompanied by a magnificent suite, then paraded before trophies of the most remarkable productions of different nations, placed in the centre of the transept, and as they did so, were greeted with shouts, loud and long, from tens of thousands of French, English, Belgians, Dutch, Germans, Spaniards, Italians, Swedes, and Danes—of almost every nation in the world, in fact, except Russia. During the procession Berlioz and his orchestra executed the *Ave Verum* of Mozart, with great effect. This terminated the ceremony, and the Imperial party returned to the Tuileries as they came, the troops presenting arms and the people shouting. The ceremony was a very grand one, and though between 20,000 and 30,000 people at least were in the building, and perhaps double outside, there was not, owing to the admirable arrangements made, the slightest disorder. The number of exhibitors who have obtained medals, or honourable mentions, is about 12,000. The largest proportion of these is French, and this was inevitable, seeing that the French exhibited more largely than any other people; the next greatest proportion is the English, and this was natural also, seeing that they had a larger share in the Exhibition than any other foreigners. Complaints are made, however, that the French have taken far more recomences than they were warranted in doing: but to avoid complaints on such an occasion is impossible. The English, on their part, do not seem to us, from the number of rewards they have obtained, to have any reason for grumbling; they figure largely in all the lists—those of the ‘Grand Medal of Honour,’ of the ‘Medal of Honour,’ of the ‘Silver Medal,’ the ‘Bronze Medal,’ and the ‘honourable mentions.’ Of the two highest class medals, our countrymen have obtained a considerable number; and amongst the recipients we notice the East India Company for its collections, the Ordnance Survey Office for its maps, the Board of Trade for its agricultural productions, the towns of Manchester, Sheffield, and Glasgow for their manufactures, and the colonies of New South Wales, Guiana, and Canada for their productions. In the Fine Arts Department, England has only obtained one medal of the very highest class, ‘the Grand Medal of Honour,’ and that, as we announced a fortnight ago would be the case, has been awarded to Sir Edwin Landseer. Of other medals, however, and of honourable mentions, our artists have obtained a fair share, namely,—*first*

class, Cattermole, Grant, Gordon, Leslie, Robinson, Thorburn; second class, Cousins, Frith, Haghe, Millais, Roberts, Taylor, Webster, and Ward; third class, Andsell, Doo, Hunt, Hurlstone, Macneil, Pollet, Thompson; *honourable mentions*, Cooke, Corbould, Cross, Danby, Elmore, Goodall, Greener, Harding, Holland, Horsley, Lane, Nash, Paton, Philip, Pye, Stocks, Stone, Topham, Warren, Wenbert, Wells, Wilson, Fabish, Mc Donald, Mc Dowal, Sharp, and Weekes. Our countrymen have also obtained several nominations in the Legion of Honour. Amongst them we notice Professor Airy, Lord Ross, Lord Hertford, Professor Wheatstone, Professor Faraday, Mr. Eastlake, Mr. Mulready, Mr. Redgrave, Mr. Brunel, Sir D. Brewster, Professor Graham, Sir W. Hooker, Professor Wilson (Edinburgh), Mr. Digby Wyatt, and Mr. Cole, C.B. These names are taken from the official lists.

Lord John Russell's political eclipse, while it has not diminished the energy, has afforded leisure for displaying the versatility of his mental powers. Although his reception at the Mansion House, on Lord Mayor's day, was not auspicious, the enthusiasm with which he was welcomed at Exeter Hall, when appearing in the character of lecturer, proved that any public disapprobation has reached only to particular acts, not to the general estimate of the man. The subject of the lecture on Tuesday, the opening meeting of the Christian Young Men's Association, was "The Obstacles which have Retarded Moral and Political Progress." Lord John affirms that the greatest of all outward obstacles arises from hurtful interference of government in departments beyond its legitimate sphere. "Truth," he said, "is discovered by inquiry; knowledge is attained by diffusion of opinion; governments have undertaken to suppress inquiry, and to guide opinion on all religious and moral, nay, on many physical subjects." Of the evil effects of this many apposite historical illustrations were adduced. The true object of civil government might be said to be the protection of life and property. "These few words imply the whole question of criminal law, the various relations of property, the laws of marriage, the relations of master and workman, the security of trade, the maintenance of internal tranquillity, the rule of all orders of men in their separate stations, and the complicated disputes which spring out of their dealings with each other. Let us grant, in addition to these—although it may be matter of some question—the promotion of religion and instruction of the young by public grant or endowment. But there is another duty still more complex and more difficult. Government is charged with the maintenance of the independence of the nation. As such it forms alliances, makes and dissolves treaties, maintains armies and navies, rules, perhaps, extensive foreign possessions, and, whether in peace or war, is bound not to sacrifice any vital interest to a foreign power. Surely here are functions enough for a Burleigh or a Sully—for the wisdom of Somers and the energy of Richelieu—for the capacity of a Henry IV. of France, or a William III. of Great Britain." Of other external hindrances to moral and political progress, defective education was one of the most important, but all outward influences are inconsiderable compared with the evil passions and inclinations of human nature, for remedying which the highest social or political civilization could avail little. The great hope for moral and political progress must be in the extension of the high principles of Christianity along with the diffusion of knowledge.

A public meeting has been arranged by the Provisional Committee of the Nightingale Hospital Fund, to be held at Willis's Rooms, on the 29th inst., when a series of resolutions will be proposed, and a subscription entered into. The names on the Committee show how general is the desire in all classes of the community to pay a tribute of respect to Miss Nightingale in the practical way which will be most gratifying to her high feelings of benevolence and of duty. The direction of the interim business of the Committee is in the able

hands of the Rt. Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., and Mr. S. C. Hall, as Honorary Secretaries.

On Monday evening a lecture on the 'Homes of the People,' was delivered by Mr. G. Godwin, at the Polytechnic Institution, to an audience of above a thousand visitors, who listened with great interest to the important and practical address.

The libraries of the late Rev. Canon Townshend, and of the Rev. Dr. Gilly, of Durham, are among the sales announced by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson. Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson announce the sale of a part of the Shakespearian collections of Mr. Halliwell.

Earl Stanhope is to deliver an address at the Midland Counties' Institute at Birmingham, on the 23rd, 'On Roman Art, Ancient and Modern.'

Some interesting excavations have been made at Burgh Castle, near Great Yarmouth, by Mr. Henry Harrod, local secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of London. These excavations were set on foot by Sir John Peter Boileau, Bart., who some years since purchased the site when these stupendous ruins were about to fall before the pickaxe and the spade of the "navvy," thus setting an example to the present and future generations of landed proprietors. Mr. Harrod's report will be read at an early meeting of the Society, when drawings and plans of the site and excavations will be exhibited.

We hear from a correspondent that the Institut of France is at this moment occupied with an investigation into the circumstances of the pretended discovery of a baptistry at Chapelle St. Eloi. Report says, that however much M. Lenormant has been deceived by others, his own imagination has deluded him in a more serious degree.

Mr. C. B. Brodie, B.A., of Balliol College, has been elected Professor of Chemistry at Oxford, in room of Dr. Daubeny, retired. The name of Mr. Maskelyne was brought forward without his consent, and ten out of forty-six votes given in his favour in Convocation. Mr. Brodie, son of Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart., a pupil of Daniell and of Liebig, has gradually gained for himself the reputation which has secured this election. His services have been valuable as secretary of the Chemical Society in London, and as lecturer at the Royal Institution. Mr. Brodie has received one of the Royal Society's chemical medals.

On the occasion of the laying the foundation of a new national school at Ludlow last week, there was a great educational gathering, and the Dean of Hereford delivered an appropriate and encouraging address.

Intelligence has reached London from Aberdeen, that H.M.S. *Resolute*, lately commanded by Captain Kellett, and forming part of the Arctic Searching Squadron which sailed in 1852, under the command of Captain Sir Edward Belcher, escaped from the ice, where it was abandoned by the officers, and taken possession of by the crew of an American whaler.

For the first night of the Sacred Harmonic Society at Exeter Hall, on the 23rd, Spohr's *Last Judgment*, and Beethoven's *Mass or Service in C*, are announced, the chief vocalists being Madame Rudersdorf, Miss Dolby, and Mr. Lockey.

At St. Martin's Hall, under the direction of Mr. Hullah, on the 21st, there will be a performance of Handel's *Acis and Galatea*, and Beethoven's *Mount of Olives*, Mrs. Endersohn, Madame Escott, Mr. Montem Smith and Mr. Winn being the chief singers.

There is a probability of Madame Lind Goldschmidt being heard in London on other occasions than the concert for Miss Nightingale's Hospital, as Mr. Mitchell advertises he is authorized to state that she is not coming to this country exclusively for that purpose, as had been stated in some papers.

The National Opera Company commence their season to-night at the Soho Theatre, with *Lucia di Lammermoor*.

The performance of the *Heir at Law* at the Princess's is one of the best displays of acting at present on the stage. The *Dr. Pangloss* of Mr. Harley, the *Lord Duberly* of Mr. F. Matthews,

and *Lady Duberly* of Mrs. Winstanley, the *Zadkiel Homespun* of Mr. Meadows, the *Cicely Homespun* of Miss Leclercq, and the *Dick Douglas* of Mr. Lacey, are all excellent in their way, and the judicious contraction of the play to three acts makes the somewhat diffuse original more enjoyable than if it had been given in the five acts in which it was first produced by George Colman the younger.

The revival of Mr. Bayle Bernard's drama, *Marie Ducange*, at the Adelphi, is almost the only incident of novelty to note this week in regard to the London theatres. Though there are fewer startling scenes and terrible 'situations' than in regular Adelphi melodramas, there is enough of exciting plot and exaggerated character to suit those who seek the luxury of strong emotions. The part of *Marie*, with her devotedness to her blind father, her attachment to her lover, and her madness after her husband has left her, is well suited to Madame Celeste, and is represented by her with great effect. The other parts are well sustained, both the sombre personages, and the comic characters of the touting speculator (Mr. Rogers), and the French innkeeper (Mr. Selby), who does a little smuggling in a quiet way, and is otherwise useful to himself and people around him in the play. The scene where he vainly tries to extract payment of *Pong's* bill is a capitally acted piece of good comedy.

At Sadler's Wells Mr. Phelps has added another Shakespearian treasure to his repertory, *The Comedy of Errors* having been performed last Friday, for the first time for many years in London.

At the Surrey Theatre the drama, by Mr. Carpenter, *Love and Honour*, is deservedly attractive, from the good tone and dramatic skill of the piece, with the additional interest of its reference to passing events of the war.

A new musical theatre was established in Paris some time ago under the title of 'Les Bouffes Parisiens.' People thought that it was nothing more than one of the many schemes started to obtain the cash of the multitude of foreigners and provincials who flocked to the gay capital to see the Universal Exhibition; but its success was unexpectedly great, and it appears to have taken a firm hold of popular favour. It will therefore be a permanent thing, and the government has just authorised its removal from a tiny little building in the Champs Elysées, to a regular theatre in the Passage Choiseul. The pieces it performs have thus far been very smart and amusing, though their music has not risen to the height of perfection; and it is hoped that it will be the means of establishing a new species of *opéra comique* in France. Offenbach, who was formerly chief of the orchestra at the Théâtre Français, is at the head of the enterprise.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—Nov. 12th.—Admiral Beechey, F.R.S., president, in the chair. Capt. R. Collinson, R.N., C.B., Mr. Anderson, R.N., the Rev. Brownrigg Smith, M.A., and Mr. Thomas W. Laroche, were elected Fellows of the Society. Among the numerous donations to the library and map-rooms, received during the recess, the following more important ones were mentioned:—The 'Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge,' vol. 7; together with several other works connected with the Smithsonian Institution; vols. 3 and 4 of a large work, entitled 'Colonial History of New York,' &c.; and a vol. 3, part i. of the 'Journal of the American Geographical Society;' several of the Coast Survey and railroad Reports, published and presented by the Government of the United States; the Transactions of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, the Boston Society of Natural History, the American Academy of Sciences; the Academies of Sciences of Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, &c. The trigonometrical survey of the Vestiges of Assyria, made by commander Felix Jones, I.N., in three sheets. The Amt maps of Norway, by Captains Ramm and Munthe; the charts of the Norwegian Coast, by Captain Vibe; Northern Norway, in two sheets, by Professor

Munch; the Seat of War in the Crimea, on a large scale, in two sheets, by the Admiralty; and Mr. Stanford's new series map of the Seat of War; Dr. Livingston's original map of the Portuguese Province of Angola; plans and maps of the Inter-Oceanic River-Aqueduct between the Atlantic and Pacific, by W. Kennish, C.E.; a large map of Scotland, in six sheets, and map of England, in eight sheets, publishing by Mr. Stanford; Thomson's plan of Singapore, and chart of the Straits; and the recent parts of Fullarton's Illustrated Atlas, &c. Sir Roderick Murchison reported to the meeting the completion and erection of the Bellot monument at the Quay at Greenwich. The papers read were—1. Accounts of a Journey to the Australian Alps, by Dr. Frederick Müller, communicated by the Colonial Office; with notes from Captain Sturt, F.R.G.S., announcing the departure of the North Australian Expedition, under Mr. Gregory, and extracts of a letter from the Rev. W. B. Clarke, of New South Wales, to the Secretary of the Society. This Expedition, which originated with, was strongly recommended by the Royal Geographical Society to H.M.'s Government, had at length started. The *Monarch* received on board 50 horses and 200 sheep at Eagle Farm, for the service of Mr. Gregory's exploring expedition. The whole of the party left Brisbane, N. S. Wales, on Wednesday, August 1st, and the two vessels were to proceed to sea with the least possible delay, making directly for the Victoria River, by the route of Torres Strait. The objects of the expedition are, briefly to trace the Victoria to its source, and to determine the character of the north-western interior, and afterwards to endeavour to find out a more direct tract than the circuitous route traversed by Leichardt, from the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria to the settlements on the eastern coast, comprised under the general name of Moreton Bay. The labours of Mr. Gregory and his companions are likely to be of vast importance, not only to the Australian colonies, but to the whole civilized and even to no small portion of the savage world. The time required to do this is estimated at not less than three years. The record of so much travel among savage and unknown scenes cannot fail to be interesting in the highest degree. The following are the names of the party who have started on this important expedition:—A. C. Gregory, commander; H. C. Gregory, assistant-surveyor; J. L. Elsley, surgeon and naturalist; Thomas Baines, artist and storekeeper; F. Müller, botanist; J. S. Wilson, geologist; T. Flood, assistant-collector of specimens of natural history. First overseer, — Phipps; second, — Humphries. The following men have been hired for general work: Wm. Stowell, John Melville, Wm. Selby, J. G. M'Donald, Dean and Richards. Besides the above a prisoner of the crown, named Fahy, captured several months ago, near the Bunya Mountains, and who lived many years with the aborigines, goes with the expedition, and two blacks from Moreton Island are expected to be obtained. Altogether the expedition appears to be well appointed, and doubtless every precaution dictated by the experience of previous explorers, has been taken to crown it with ultimate success. 2. Letters from Dr. Livingston in Africa, accompanied by a new map of the interior, as communicated to Sir Roderick Murchison.

LINNEAN.—Nov. 6th.—Professor Bell, President, in the chair. Henry Deane, Esq., was elected a member of the Society. Among the very numerous donations to the library and museum received since the last meeting, the secretary announced a complete series (so far as published) of the catalogues of the specimens of animals, &c., in the British Museum, presented by order of the Trustees; the whole of the natural history publications of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna, presented by the Academy in return for a set of the 'Linnean Transactions,' Prof. Dana's magnificent work on the *Crustacea*, collected during the United States' Exploring Expedition under Capt. Wilkes, U.S.N., presented by the author; a collection of nearly

800 species of dried plants, formed in the Upper Himalaya and Tibet, by Drs. Hooker and Thomson, by whom they are presented to the Society; specimens of new *Chamalanciae*, collected by Mr. James Drummond, during a journey to the north of Swan River, in 1850 and 1851, presented by W. W. Saunders, Esq., F.L.S.; a fruit of *Luffa Egyptiaca* dried, and with the pulp washed out (part of a cargo imported from the West Indies for the purpose of paper and basket making); also a remarkable specimen of abnormal growth in asparagus, the stem being much flattened, and an inch and a half wide—both presented by John C. Westwood, Esq., F.L.S., in whose garden at Hammersmith the asparagus was grown. Mr. N. B. Ward, F.L.S., exhibited an unusually fine specimen of *Sorghum saccharatum*, raised in a closed case, and turned out, when about ten inches high, into the open air. Read a letter from John Longmuir, Jun., Esq., of Aberdeen, containing a notice of an Esquimaux Curlew (*Numenius borealis*), which had been shot by W. C. Smith, Esq., at Durris, Kincardineshire, on the 28th of September last. Read also an extract from a letter addressed by T. S. Ralph, Esq., A.L.S., to R. Kippist, Esq., Libr. L.S., giving a description of the Kartepo, or poisonous spider of New Zealand, with some account of its habits; also a notice of the lancets and sucking-tube of the Mosquito. The letter was accompanied by specimens of the male and female insect, with their nest; microscopic preparations of the kartepo; the proboscis, &c., of the mosquito; and the tongue of a leathery species of *Chiton* ('Oscabron'), from the neighbourhood of Wellington, New Zealand, &c. The writer further mentions his having forwarded, to the care of Mr. Pamplin, a number of microscopic preparations, and four bottles of 'pickled vermin,' as his New Zealand friends term them, i.e., spiders, beetles, &c. The President announced that the 4th and concluding part of Vol. 21 of the 'Linnean Transactions' was now ready for distribution.

ZOOLOGICAL.—Nov. 13th.—Dr. Gray, F.R.S., in the chair. Mr. Gould brought before the notice of the meeting a remarkably fine species of humming bird, which he had lately received from Ecuador. This new bird is remarkable for its large size, deeply forked tail, and the harmonious hues of its plumage, which, although less glittering and metallic than in many other species, is nevertheless strikingly beautiful. Mr. Gould considered this bird to be new to science, both generically and specifically, and as the name of *Victoria Regia* had been given to one of the finest flowers of the same part of South America, he was desirous of dedicating this new humming bird to the Empress of the French, and he accordingly proposed to name it *Eugenia Imperatrix*. Its native habitat is the vast Andean forests in the neighbourhood of Quito, in Ecuador, where it procures its insect food from the bell-shaped flowers of the *Datura*. Mr. P. L. Slater read a paper containing characters of six undescribed birds belonging to the South American family *Bucconidae*. 1. *Bucco hyperhynchus* from Eastern Peru. 2. *Bucco dysoni* (of which the type specimen in the British Museum was brought by Mr. Dyson from Honduras). 3. *Bucco pulmentum*. 4. *Bucco picatus*. 5. *Monasa permana*; all three from Eastern Peru. 6. *Malacoptila nigrifusca*, from Bogota. This addition to the species already described in Mr. Slater's synopsis of the group, raised the total number of species now known to forty in number. Mr. Slater also exhibited a table showing the geographic range of all the species of the family. Dr. Gray characterized the following new genera of fresh-water tortoises:—*Aromochelys*, *Macrochelys*, *Pseudochelys*; and the following new species,—*Amyda unicolor*, from Cayton, *Kinosternon hippocrepis*, *Kinosternon punctatum*, *Aromochelys carinata*, from North America; and *Chelodina Collei*, and *Chelodina sulcata*, from New Holland. Mr. Cuming communicated two papers by Dr. L. Pfeiffer, containing descriptions of thirty-nine new species of *Achatinella*, collected by M. de Frick and Dr. Newcomb, in the Sandwich Islands. The whole of the species were in Mr.

Cuming's own collection. Dr. Crisp exhibited a preparation of the common snake, showing the mode of egress of the eggs.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Nov. 13th.—James Simpson, Esq., President, in the chair. The business of the evening was commenced by the appointment of December 18th for the Annual General Meeting, for the election of the President, Council, and Officers; and of the 27th May, 1856, for the President's conversazione. The paper read was 'On the Construction of Buoys, Beacons, and other Stationary Floating Bodies,' by Mr. G. Herbert.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Monday.**—Royal Academy, 8 p.m.—(Professor Partridge 'On Anatomy.)
— Statistical, 8 p.m.—('On the Meeting of the Statistical Congress at Paris in September, 1855,' by Leone Levi, Esq.)
— British Architects, 8 p.m.
Tuesday.—Linnean, 8 p.m.
— Civil Engineers, 8 p.m.—('On the Application of Volute Springs to the Safety Valves of Locomotive Boilers,' by Mr. J. Bailie.)
— Horticultural, 3 p.m.—(Exhibition of Fruit fit for immediate use, &c.)
Wednesday.—Geological, 8 p.m.—(1. 'Notice of the Artesian Well through the Chalk at Kentish Town,' by J. Prestwich, Junr., Esq., Sec. G.S. 2. 'Notice of the Upper Silurian Rocks of Lismahago, in the South of Scotland, in which Mr. Simond has discovered Fossil Crustaceans,' by Sir Roderick Murchison, V.P.G.S. 3. 'Description of some Fossil Crustaceans from Lismahago, in the South of Scotland,' by J. W. Salter, Esq., F.G.S.)
— Society of Arts, 8 p.m.—(Rev. Dr. Booth, F.R.S., Chairman of the Council, Introductory Address on the Opening of the One Hundred and Second Session.)
Thursday.—Royal, 8 p.m.
— Antiquaries, 8 p.m.
Saturday.—Medical, 8 p.m.

VARIETIES.

Periodical Literature.—Our current periodical literature teems with thought and feeling,—with passion and imagination. There was Gifford, and there are Jeffrey, and Southey, and Campbell, and Moore, and Bowles, and Sir Walter, and Lockhart, and Lamb, and Wilson, and De Quincey, and the four Coleridges, S. T. C., John, Hartley, and Derwent, and Croly, and Maginn, and Mackintosh, and Cunningham, and Kennedy, and Stebbings, and St. Ledger, and Knight, and Praed, and Lord Dudley and Ward, and Lord L. Gower, and Charles Grant, and Hobhouse, and Blunt, and Milman, and Carlyle, and Macaulay, and the two Moirs, and Jerdan, and Talfourd, and Bowring, and North, and Hogg, and Tickler, and twenty—forty—fifty other crack contributors to the Reviews, Magazines, and Gazettes, who have said more tender, and true, and fine, and deep things in the way of criticism, than ever was said before since the reign of Cadmus, ten thousand times over,—not in long, dull, heavy, formal, prosy theories,—but flung off-hand, out of the glowing mind—a coinage of the purest ore—and stamped with the ineffaceable impress of genius. Who so elevated in intellectual rank as to be entitled to despise such a Periodical Literature?—*Noctes Ambrosianae*.

The Astor Library.—It is reported that William B. Astor has made a donation to the Astor Library of eighty-five square feet of land, adjacent to the building now occupied by that institution in Lafayette-place. This will more than double the area of the present site, which was valued by the executors, before any building was on it, some five years ago, at \$25,000. Mr. Astor has already made two other liberal donations to the library. One of a considerable sum to meet the expenses for the construction of the building beyond the sum prescribed by the will; another of \$2500 to provide a special department illustrating practical and mechanical science. This is nearly completed, and a special catalogue is in course of preparation.—*American Literary Gazette*.

THE NIGHTINGALE FUND.

THE noble exertions of Miss NIGHTINGALE, in the Hospitals of the East, and the invaluable services rendered by her to the Sick and Wounded of the British Forces, demand the grateful recognition of the British people,—the following Noblemen and Gentlemen have therefore formed a Provisional Committee with the view to a Public Subscription, in order to tender a tribute of National respect and admiration to that Lady, and, at the same time, greatly to enlarge her sphere of usefulness on her return to England.

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The Provisional Committee have the honour to announce that a PUBLIC MEETING will be held at WILLIS'S Rooms, King-street, St. James's, on THURSDAY, November the 25th, at Two o'clock, at which

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE

Has graciously consented to preside.

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ESTABLISHED 1837.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

1, Princes Street, Bank, London.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict. cap. 9.
Major-General ALEXANDER, Blackheath Park, Chairman.
Increasing rates of Premium for securing Loans or Debts.
Half premiums, only, required during first seven years.
Sum Assured payable at Sixty, or at Death if occurring previously.

BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.

Empowered by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
Profits divided annually.
Premiums computed for every three months' difference of age.
Half-credit Policies—the unpaid half-premiums liquidated out of the profits.

(PROPRIETARY.)			(MUTUAL.)					
Age.	Half Premium 1st Seven Years.	Whole Prem. un- der Com. of Life.	Age.	Annual Premi- um.	Half- Yearly Premi- um.	Quar- terly Premi- um.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Years. Mths.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
30	1 1 9	2 3 6	30 0	2 7 3	1 4 2	0 12 3		
40	1 9 2	2 18 4	40 3	2 7 6	1 4 4	0 12 4		
50	2 2 6	4 5 0	50 6	2 7 10	1 4 6	0 12 5		
60	3 6 8	6 13 4	60 9	2 8 2	1 4 8	0 12 6		

E. R. FOSTER, Resident Director.

ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

8, WATERLOO PLACE, PALM MALL, LONDON.

Established by Special Act of Parliament, 1834. Annual Income upwards of £125,000.

CHARLES DOWNES, Esq., CHAIRMAN.
HON. FRANCIS SCOTT, M.P., DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.

This Company offers the security of a large paid-up Capital, held in shares by a numerous and wealthy Proprietary, thus protecting the Assured from the risk attending Mutual Offices. There have been three Divisions of Profits, the Bonuses averaging 21 lbs. 4d. per cent. per annum on the sums assured from the commencement of the Company.

Sums Assured.	Bonuses added.	Payable at Death.
£5000	£1987 10	£2097 10
4000	1590 0	5590 0
3000	1192 10	4192 10
2000	795 0	2795 0
1000	397 10	1397 10
500	198 15	698 15

EXAMPLE.—A person aged 25 in 1834, who insured his life for £5000, at an annual premium of £107 5s. 10d., will have paid to this Company, on 31st December last, £2253 2s. 6d. in premiums, and have had a bonus of £1987 10s. added to his policy, almost as much as the amount paid.

The Premiums, nevertheless, are extremely moderate, and only one-half need be paid for the first five years, when the Assurance is for life.

Loans granted on approved personal security, in connexion with Insurances.

Prospectuses and every information afforded on application at the Office.

FLOWER-POTS AND GARDEN-SEATS.

JOHN MORTLOCK, 250, Oxford-street, respectfully announces that he has a very large assortment of the above articles in various colours, and solicits an early inspection. Every description of useful CHINA, GLASS, and EARTHENWARE, at the lowest possible price, for Cash.—250, Oxford-street, near Hyde-park.

AT MR. MECHT'S ESTABLISHMENTS,

112, REGENT STREET, 4, LEADENHALL STREET, and CRYSTAL PALACE, are exhibited the finest specimens of British Manufactures, in Dressing-cases, Work-boxes, Writing cases, Dressing-bags, and other articles of utility or luxury. A separate department for Papier Maché Manufactures and Baguettes-tables. Table Cutlery, Razors, Scissors, Penknives, Strops, Paste, &c. Shipping Orders executed. The same Prices charged at all the Establishments.

UNITY JOINT STOCK MUTUAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES:—UNITY BUILDINGS, 8 AND 10, CANNON STREET, CITY.

LEICESTER SQUARE BRANCH:—1, NEW COVENTRY STREET, LEICESTER SQUARE.

CLOSING OF THE SHARE LIST.

The Directors are happy to announce that, in consequence of the large number of shares that have been allotted and paid upon, the share list will be closed on Friday, the 30th November, after which date no applications will be received. Arrangements have been made which will enable the bank to commence business early in January next.

This bank, to be incorporated by royal charter, is established for the purpose of founding the principle of MUTUAL BANKING, whereby customers, who create the profits, become entitled to a participation in them, by way of interest on their cash balances. The principle of mutuality has been for many years acted on by insurance companies, and their policy-holders have participated to a very great extent in the bonuses, with much advantage to the institutions and the shareholders. By banks, however, to this period MUTUALITY has been neglected. The whole of the profits resulting from successful operations have been given to shareholders only.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED by the UNITY BANK.

I. To shareholders, 5 per cent., from the date of payment, on all paid-up capital, as well as 50 per cent. of the profits.
II. To customers, in addition to the ordinary amount paid on deposit and current accounts, interest on their cash balances, equivalent to 50 per cent. of the profits.
This is the plan on which the UNITY JOINT STOCK MUTUAL BANKING ASSOCIATION is established. By it is created, for the first time, an identification of interest between the customers and shareholders of the bank, who thus become mutually concerned in the extension of its business. It will be the means of opening up new business, preserving a connexion once formed, and productive of practical benefits to the public generally.

CONDITION OF LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

The success of joint-stock banks in London is readily admitted, as well as proved, by the statements periodically issued by those great commercial institutions. In support of this the following table is submitted, showing the condition of each of the six metropolitan joint-stock banks which have published accounts, the original cost of the shares, their present market value, and the dividends payable thereon:—

NAME OF BANK.	Date when Established.	Paid up Capital.	Amount Paid on each Share.	Present Value of each Share.	Rate per Cent. of Profit.	Dividend Paid.
London & Westminster	1834	1,000,000	20	47	16	25
London Joint Stock	1836	600,000	10	32½	25	25
Union Bank of London	1839	422,900	10	30	20	25
London and County	1839	394,135	20	39½	12	25
Commercial B. of London	1840	300,000	20	31	10	25
Royal British Bank	1849	100,000	50	..	6	25

The above banks publish the following facts with regard to their positions:—

I. The entire amount of subscribed capital in the six joint-stock banks in London is £12,704,200.

II. The amount thereof paid-up is £2,817,035.

III. The amount of deposits, or customers' balances, is £29,376,410.

IV. The total number of shareholders is 4097.

V. The number of shares issued is 187,084.

Thus is presented proof of known security, extent of business, and general financial resources. These establishments hold half-yearly meetings, and lay before their connexions full accounts of their progress and general operations. This course cannot fail in inspiring with confidence all who have any dealings with them, while it gives to the public the means of forming an opinion as to their responsibility.

INCREASED VALUE OF JOINT-STOCK BANK SHARES.

It is proved to demonstration, that joint-stock banking, under proper supervision, affords a most legitimate and unusually profitable field for the investment of capital. The dividends paid by the banks above quoted vary from 6 to 25 per cent., and the latest quotations of their shares show an

increase of from 55 to 225 per cent. on their paid-up capital. The real increase, however, in the value of the shares may be better understood, by the fact that the paid-up capital of these six banks is £2,817,035, and that its present market value is £6,912,116. It has thus increased two and a-half fold, so that every £1 has now become £2 10s., and there is every prospect of this amount continuing to increase in value.

COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE UNITY BANK.

Governor.—J. J. MORT, Esq., Tiptree Hall, Kelvedon, Essex.
WILLIAM JOSEPH BRUCE, Esq., 16, Duke Street, Westminster, and 4A, Hyde Park Place, Cumberland Gate.

G. L. F. EYRE, Esq. (Messrs. Trinder and Eyre), 1, John Street, Bedford Row.

THOMAS CARLYLE HAYWARD, Esq. (Messrs. Hayward and Sons), 93, Minories, and 8, Highbury Park North.

MAJOR HENRY STONES, LL.B., 33, Nottingham Place, Regent's Park.

ROBERT GARLAND, Esq., Thames Chambers, York Buildings, Adelphi, and Belfiore Lodge, Highbury.

THOMAS H. BAYLIS, Esq., Cannon Street, City, and 4, Nottingham Terrace, York Gate, Regent's Park.

DR. LLOYD, 4, Suffolk Place, Pall Mall.

ROBERT JAS. SNAPE, Esq., 2, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn.

EDWARD GOULD BRADLEY, Esq., Heathland Lodge, Hampstead.

MAJOR MARTIN MULKERN, Ightfield House, Alsop Terrace, Regent's Park.

Bankers.—THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.

Solicitor.—THOMAS TAYLOR, Esq., 27A, Bucklersbury, London.

Brokers.—Messrs. R. and J. SUTTON, 22, Royal Exchange, London.

General Manager.—GEORGE CHAMBERS, Esq. (from Messrs. Barnett, Hoare, and Co.)

Secretary.—HENRY LAKE, Esq.

Each of the Directors is duly qualified, having subscribed for twenty shares, and paid the deposit of £1000, in accordance with the deed of settlement.

THE NEW PRINCIPLE INTRODUCED BY THE UNITY BANK.

Regarding the distinctive principle of the Unity Bank, it has been suggested that there must be a detractor from the profits of the Shareholders, by reason of 50 per cent. being given to the customers of the bank. This idea can only have arisen, however, from the want of a careful consideration of the whole subject. In the first place, it is necessary to remember from whom the profits of a bank are derived. They are not made from the share capital. The very first ingredient for the formation of profits is a customer. The amount of profit must therefore be governed by the amount of business transacted; and the larger the business, provided it be properly conducted, the larger will be the profits. It must be borne in mind, also, that the real extent of the dividends must depend on the number of cents of profits, and that 50 per cent. of the profits, extending over large transactions, may be far greater than 100 per cent. derived from more circumscribed business. If, then, the customers of a bank constitute its profits, the customers should be induced to transact their business with the bank, and thereby the profits of the Shareholder, instead of being reduced, will be augmented. The inducement held out to the customer, however, should be such as does not involve or complicate the business of banking. It should not be by the promise of some peculiar accommodation, or some particular and increased rate of interest, or by any departure from that sound system of Joint Stock Banking, which has stood the test of years of experience, and procured so great prosperity. But it should be, as it is in the Unity Bank, an advantage which interferes in no degree with established principles, but merely allocates a portion of that which has already been declared to be profit to those who have been the makers of it. Assurance Companies have been accustomed to apportion certain of their profits, by way of bonus, to their assureds; and so general has become the recognition of the right of the Assurer to this participation, that no Assurance Association would now be established without this essential to success. The justice of the principle consists in this—that as the Assurers make the profits of the Company, they ought to be participants in its prosperity. What is just in Assurance will be found just also in Banking. The customers of a bank make the profits of the bank, and they ought also to be participants in its prosperity. It has been asserted, also, that the 50 per cent. of the

profits proposed to be divided, while it would detract from the profits of the shareholders, would be but a trifling benefit to the customers. It might, in the first place, be replied that no benefit is considered "trifling" by those who rightly estimate pecuniary affairs; that the benefit, if trifling, is in addition to all the other benefits usually derived by banking at a joint-stock bank; and that no correct data can yet be formed of the profits which will be made. On the other hand, it must be remembered that hitherto persons have taken their banking account where personal feeling, accommodation, or convenience of locality might lead them. Now, for the first time, by the introduction of the principle of mutuality, self-interest is appealed to. And when, to the large number of the public attracted by this all-powerful stimulus, is added the number of the connexions of the Unity Insurance Associations in all parts of the country, who have a peculiar identification with, and interest in its success, it may fairly be stated, that antecedent data are not sufficient to form an estimate of the advantages which both the shareholders and customers will derive from the Unity Bank.

Great difficulty exists in estimating the effects likely to be produced by the establishment of this new and most desirable feature in banking. It is one that must become highly popular with every commercial interest, and with every class of the public, because its simplicity and advantages are at once to be seen and appreciated.

To those great commercial bodies which are compelled to have large cash balances constantly at their bankers', it will prove to be a serious consideration, and a most important source of profit. The railway, dock, gas, water, steam navigation, insurance, and other companies, professional men, merchants, brokers, gentlemen of fortune, and traders of all kinds, will duly estimate the difference in the system now proposed, from that heretofore existing. In fine, as joint-stock banks became a public necessity, as is now proved, so will the principle of mutuality—whereby these admirable institutions may be rendered still more serviceable to the public, and in no way less safe—demand the best consideration of the community at large.

BUSINESS TO BE UNDERTAKEN.

All the usual business of banking will be undertaken; and arrangements will be made for extending the transactions of the Bank in every desirable quarter.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be made up half-yearly, namely—to the 30th of June and the 31st December, and interest will be allowed at the rate of £2 per cent. on them.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—With respect to these, the rate of interest allowed on money placed at seven days' notice will be £1 per cent. under the rate of discount on first class bills adopted by the Bank of England, regulated thereby. The bank will give receipts for the sums so deposited, or, for the convenience of depositors leaving England, promissory notes, or bills, including interest as well as principal, at not less than six months' date.

The bank will undertake the agency of country and foreign banks, whether joint stock or private, and will afford every accommodation to travellers and others, with respect to circular notes and letters of credit. It will receive all kinds of income for its customers, including annuities, dividends, military, naval, and civil officers' pay. It will undertake the sale and transfer of stock in the public funds, &c., and will be responsible for the safe custody of title deeds and other securities belonging to its customers, to which they will at all times have convenience of access.

Applications for Prospectuses and Forms of Application for the remaining shares to be made to Messrs. R. and J. Sutton, Stock-brokers, 22, Royal Exchange; or to the Secretary, at the Principal Offices, 10, Cannon Street, City.

HENRY LAKE, Secretary.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITY JOINT-STOCK MUTUAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.

Gentlemen.—I request that you will allot me shares of £100 each in the above association; and in consideration of such allotment, or any less number you may appropriate to me, I hereby undertake to pay the deposit, or first call of £10 per share thereon, and £40 at the time of incorporation. I further undertake to execute the Deed of Settlement when required.

Dated this day of , 185 .
Reference Names (in full) Residence Profession or Trade Place of business.

UNITY JOINT STOCK MUTUAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES: UNITY BUILDINGS, 8 AND 10, CANNON STREET, CITY.

CLOSING OF THE SHARE LIST.—NOTICE is hereby given that no further Applications for SHARES in this Bank will be received after Friday, the 30th of November. Unity Buildings, 9th November, 1855.

By Order, HENRY LAKE, Secretary.

ALBEMARLE STREET, November, 1855.

MR. MURRAY'S

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